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ABSTRACT

Established by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, the Appalachian Regional Commission has as its overall goal the economic and social development of all of West Virginia and parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. The program is an experiment in which the people and local state, and Federal governments have launched a cooperative effort to build a better way of life for the more than 18 million Appalachian citizens. Innovations and the current status of finances, employment, population and income, transportation, education, environment, health, child development, and housing are specific areas of concern. A supplemental grants program includes investments in vocational education, higher education, libraries, educational television, sewage treatment facilities, and airports. Research and planning projects are involved in coal research, communication, evaluation, and arts and crafts. Local project expenditures in the 13 states, addresses of the local development districts in these states, and publications relative to Appalachia are reported in appendices.
(HBC)

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1972

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
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PREFACE

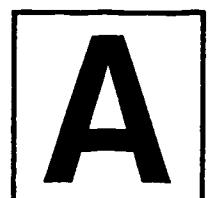


Established by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, the Appalachian Regional Commission has as its overall goal the economic and social development of a vast geographical portion of the nation made up of all of West Virginia and parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Unique in its stature as an independent agency and its federal-state structure, the Commission operates on the premise that the people through their established levels of public and private agencies, are in the best position to identify their problems and that, given the needed financial and technical assistance, are capable of solving those problems through careful evaluation and planning.

The Appalachian program is, in fact, an experiment in which the people and their local, state and federal governments have launched a cooperative effort to build a better way of life for the more than 18 million citizens of Appalachia.

INTRODUCTION



ppalachia has changed.

Today, four-lane highways are penetrating mountains that not so long ago isolated the Region economically and culturally from the rest of the nation. Young people whose only options 10 years ago would have been to compete for one of too-few jobs or leave

Appalachia, today are training in skills that prepare them to become productive members of the work force wherever they choose to live and work. Communities sentenced to despair by isolation and technological displacement are becoming stable service centers for a changing economy and quality of life.

With improved transportation systems and a more highly skilled work force, Appalachia is attracting industry which previously ignored the Region in spite of its advantageous location between the populous markets of the Atlantic Coast and Midwest. In addition to attracting new industries, adequate highway access is proving an important boost to the Region's growing recreation industry. With its sparse population and abundance of forests and rugged mountains, the Appalachia Highlands has the potential for development into a major summer and winter playground for nearly half the nation's population.

Appalachia is no longer losing in overwhelming numbers one of its greatest resources, its people. Although outmigration is still a problem, it has dropped some 50 percent within a decade. Indications are that more and more young people, in particular, are choosing to remain in the Region. Based upon a survey of several thousand 1969 graduates of West Virginia colleges and universities, *The Myth of the Appalachian Brain Drain*¹ concludes "that in general there is no tendency for West Virginia's better qualified college graduates to leave the state."

Although the study deals with only one state, it gives reason for optimism. West Virginia is the only state entirely within the Region and, as such, is in many ways typical of the Region as a whole.

¹Richard D. Raymond. *The Myth of the Appalachian Brain Drain: A Case Study of West Virginia* (Morgantown, W.Va.: West Virginia University Library, 1972), p. 17.

Inroads are also being made into other areas that once characterized the depressed circumstances of Appalachia. Most outmigrants of the 1950s and 1960s were in their 20s and 30s; thus, the Region was left with a population heavily weighted with the very young and the old. As the two groups requiring the most health care, education and public services, but possessing the least ability to pay, they represented an extra burden on an already overtaxed health care system.

Today, more comprehensive health services are being made available to more people than ever. Clover Fork Clinic in eastern Kentucky's coal mining region is an example of how these services are being provided. Located in an area of high unemployment (due primarily to the closing of some mines and the mechanization of others), Clover Fork provides both medical and dental care to a large scattered rural population via a staff of young doctors, dentists and nurse-practitioners. As a "satellite" to the Appalachian Regional Hospital at Harlan, the clinic provides screening, emergency treatment, home health, diagnostic, and ambulance services.

A number of other satellite clinics, mobile dental units and home health care programs are active throughout the Region, providing health care and health education to people who once had to travel many miles for everything from a minor injury to a major illness.

Past abuse of the environment and its protection in the future are high on the list of priorities in resources-rich Appalachia. Several states already have passed stricter legislation to regulate mining which, at present, is being conducted in nine Appalachian states and in a total of 22 states nationwide.

Planning and cooperation among local governments reflect an enormous change since the early 1960s. Many local governments which suffered from the long time tradition of competing with each other to attract industry and of splintering their resources by attempting to upgrade each individual educational system and public service are discovering new ways to join in natural areawide strength and cooperation. Such fragmented efforts, once perhaps the biggest barrier to comprehensive long-range development, are steadily being consolidated through multi-jurisdictional organizations established for the purpose of identifying problems and

potentials, and planning and implementing programs designed to promote overall development on the basis of a logical area scale.

The net effect is that counties and towns which once competed against each other are working together through local "development districts" to secure tracts of land for industrial parks, sites for commercial activity, public facilities or housing; combining their resources to upgrade the skills of the work force and to build adequate public services; in short, to bring together all of those elements necessary to support industry and commerce, to attract new jobs, and to conduct efficient and adequate community services.

Regional education service agencies established on multicounty bases operate along the same lines, providing education services that none of the member counties could afford independently. Similar cooperative planning and operations are found in other areas such as health and child development.

The banding together of local governments for the purpose of comprehensive planning and development is, indeed, vital in a predominately rural area such as Appalachia. Equally important is overall developmental planning on the state level. Recognizing this, the Appalachian states have adopted planning as a major working tool for action on a developmental strategy.

Perhaps one of the most significant changes in Appalachia, however, is the evolution of a sense of regional identity. Many of the people of the Region always have had a proud awareness of their mountain country as a distinct region within. They are proud of a history that has emphasized man's need for independence, a culture that has preserved unique forms of art and music, and a society that has maintained the family as the basis of its structure. Today, Appalachians are more aware than ever before of the strength of their heritage, of the Region's great potential for growth and of the value of working together to build a future based upon that strength and potential. For many, the Appalachian Region is becoming synonymous with the new concepts for development.

Yes, Appalachia has changed, and the change is more and more as intended—as designed—and as a basis for the future.



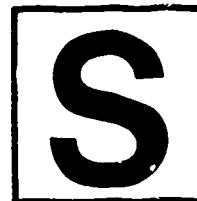
HIGHLIGHTS

1972, the year when

- the Appalachian Regional Development Act was extended by Congress (the non-highway programs for four years through June 1975 and the highway program for five years through June 1978). The bill passed the Senate by an 88-2 margin and the House of Representatives by 375-27. President Nixon signed the bill on August 5, 1971, stating that "The work of the Appalachian Commission has shown how effective regional cooperation and local initiative can be in planning and developing the economy of a depressed area."
- under its renewed mandate from Congress and the President, the Commission began to shift its emphasis from "bricks and mortar"—building a physical infrastructure upon which to base a sound economy—to a people-oriented approach necessary to upgrade the health, skills, education and day-to-day lives of Appalachians.
- 637.8 miles of Appalachian highways were completed and over 442.2 miles were placed under construction by the end of the year. Status as of the end of fiscal 1972: total of 1,080 miles finished and under construction.
- 75 vocational education facilities were funded to accommodate an additional 25,000 students.
- 11 operational regional education services agencies (RESAs) were funded to provide services to groups of school systems, and two planning grants were awarded for RESAs.
- the health program as a whole took a new direction placing emphasis upon regionwide health planning and upon delivery of health care services through primary care projects.
- 14 new multicounty local development districts were certified under the Appalachian program. A major milestone in the Appalachian program was reached with the provision of a statewide system of LDDs in West Virginia making complete coverage of such multicounty development organizations in all counties of the Region. In terms of building an institutional base for progress and a capability of the Region's own self development, the Commission can cite this as one of its most important achievements. While many of the districts are new and will need experience, the potential for local management of development is now in place.
- the first grant was made under the 1971 amendment which authorizes the Commission to fund site development projects and off-site development projects for the construction of low- and moderate-income housing.
- loans totaling almost \$850,000 were made to initiate construction of 2,448 new housing units.
- several bills were pending in Congress that would directly affect the Region and its people. Those bills included (1) a \$10 million item in the FY 1973 Labor-HEW appropriation bill for fixed-site and mobile clinics for the examination, diagnosis and treatment of black lung and other respiratory and pulmonary impairments to active and inactive coal miners;² (2) the House Interior Committee adopted the Melcher "no-fill bench" amendment to the federal surface mining and reclamation bill; (3) The Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Bill, initiated in fiscal 1972 to provide emergency disaster relief funds for areas damaged by Hurricane Agnes passed in August 1972 provided an appropriation of \$16 million for the Commission to be used for long-range development in the flood areas.

²This appropriations bill was vetoed during the second session of the 92nd Congress.

HISTORY OF THE REGION AND THE PROGRAM



stretching from southern New York to northern Georgia and Alabama, Appalachia follows the spine of the Appalachian Mountains, the only major mountain range in the East and the oldest mountains in the nation. Punctuated by high rolling hills and deep valleys, Appalachia is both one of the most beautiful and most rugged regions in the United States.

In the early days of this country, the Appalachians posed a barrier to settlers. But as the eastern seaboard became more and more "heavily" populated, those who shunned towns for the freedom of the wilderness moved to the mountains. The westward movement brought other settlers, too, people who found the beauty, bounty and seclusion of the hills to their liking.

Only rarely did the settlers cluster into towns. Instead they tended to settle, a family or two, in the narrow valleys. Game was plentiful and the land tillable enough to raise needed vegetables. The only industry to speak of was timbering of the dense forest that covered the hills.

Later when coal was discovered, the descendants of these early settlers were still living in the same narrow "hollows." By then, game was less plentiful and the land less adequate to support the needs of a population that had grown steadily over the years.

With the discovery of coal came the land speculators and coal companies which quickly bought land and mineral rights. Many Appalachians, unaware of the value of the coal deposits, traded potential fortunes for a few cents an acre. But the coal industry brought new means of livelihood—thousands of jobs in the mines. Appalachia was to become a one-industry region in time as livelihood based upon farming and timbering became more and more marginal.

While coal, and to a lesser degree, lumbering, provided jobs, state governments benefited little from the extraction of these two resources. Absentee-ownership and failure to levy tariffs on coal leaving the Region together denied state coffers what could have been an important source of income—a factor typical of natural resource extraction areas.

Because of the high cost of road building in the Appalachians, major highways skirted the Region and the individual states lacked the money to construct roads. The inadequacies of the transportation systems, in general, was the major deterrent to many industries. Manufacturers could not risk the time and money that would have been necessary to get the products to market. The resulting low non-industrial tax bases also affected the growth of education, health care systems and other public services. While the rest of the nation prospered, Appalachia barely maintained the status quo.

In the 1950s, the demand for coal decreased. Many mines closed and others cut back on production. Mechanization of the mines also affected employment. Continuous mining machines that could do the work of several men, more sophisticated heavy equipment that made it possible to dig coal from the surface and other improvements in mining technology reduced even further the number of men needed in the mines. Without alternative industry to take up the slack, unemployment soared.

By the late 1950s the situation was critical. Lack of economic opportunity was forcing thousands to outmigrate annually. Isolated culturally as well as economically and lacking the skills necessary to compete in the modern work force, these migrants proved ill-equipped to cope with the cities where the lifestyle was in ways the antithesis of life in the mountains.

Appalachia was a region without hope. In spite of its abundant natural resources, its beauty, and its proud people with their remarkable culture and heritage, Appalachia had no place to go.

In 1960, at a point when all options appeared to have been exhausted the governors of 10 Appalachian states gathered at the call of J. Millard Tawes, Governor of Maryland. Faced with severe recession and frustrated by their lack of financial resources on a state-by-state basis, the governors formed the Conference of Appalachian Governors electing Governor Bert T. Combs of Kentucky as its first chairman. Their aim: to work together in laying the foundation for a regional approach to solving the common problems and building a better economy for the entire Region.

In the meantime, the Presidential election of 1960 had focused pub-

attention upon the problems of the Region. West Virginia, whose Presidential primary the political experts cited as the most important in that election year, became the scene of intense campaigning. As a result of that campaign, the people of the United States got a first-hand look, via television and the press, at the kind of problems many didn't know existed in America.

In 1963, the governors met with the President to discuss their proposals for a special regional development organization and program. At the request of the governors, the President established the President's Appalachian Regional Commission (PARC) which combined the resources of nine Appalachian states and 10 federal agencies and departments. After eight months of extensive research and evaluation, the PARC in 1964 submitted its report and recommendations to the President.

The PARC recommendations were endorsed by the Congress and, in March 1965, the Appalachian Regional Development Act was signed by the President. So began what has come to be known as the "Appalachian experiment," a program of development based upon concerted federal-state planning and action.

"It should be noted that we have not created a complete plan for Appalachia—a document setting forth in great detail a complete range of actions needed. Rather, we have felt that there were two concurrent steps essential to form the basis upon which the complete program could be created. These two basic actions would provide for:

"An immediate, or short-run, investment to provide basic facilities and programs not provided in the past but which are essential to the growth of the Region and opportunity for its people.

"A regional organization to allow maximum use of both existing and new resources in a continuing development effort.

"...These program recommendations are not to be regarded as providing a definitive solution for the many-sided Appalachian problem. That solution can come about only with the full engagement of the free enterprise potential in this large region so rich in human and natural resources. Moreover, progress can be realized only through the coordinated effort of a regional development organization working with the state and local development units, with research and development centers, and with multiple state and federal agencies."

... *The PARC Report*

The Commission

The first step in implementation of the Act was establishment of the Appalachian Regional Commission. Eleven states had been included in the original bill; New York was added during its passage through Congress and Mississippi in a later amendment. The Region today contains 397 counties and five independent cities³ in 13 states—parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia and all of West Virginia.

The Commission is set up on the following basis: a federal cochairman appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the governors of the 13 states. Serving as counterpart to the federal cochairman is the states' cochairman (the governors each serve a six-month term in this position). The Act also provides for an alternate federal cochairman appointed by the President.

Each of the governors names an official state representative, along with an alternate, to assist him with duties relating to the Appalachian program and to represent him at Commission meetings.

Although not specified in the Act, the governors during the first Commission meeting created the position of states' regional representative to give them a day-to-day voice in program administration and policy-making.

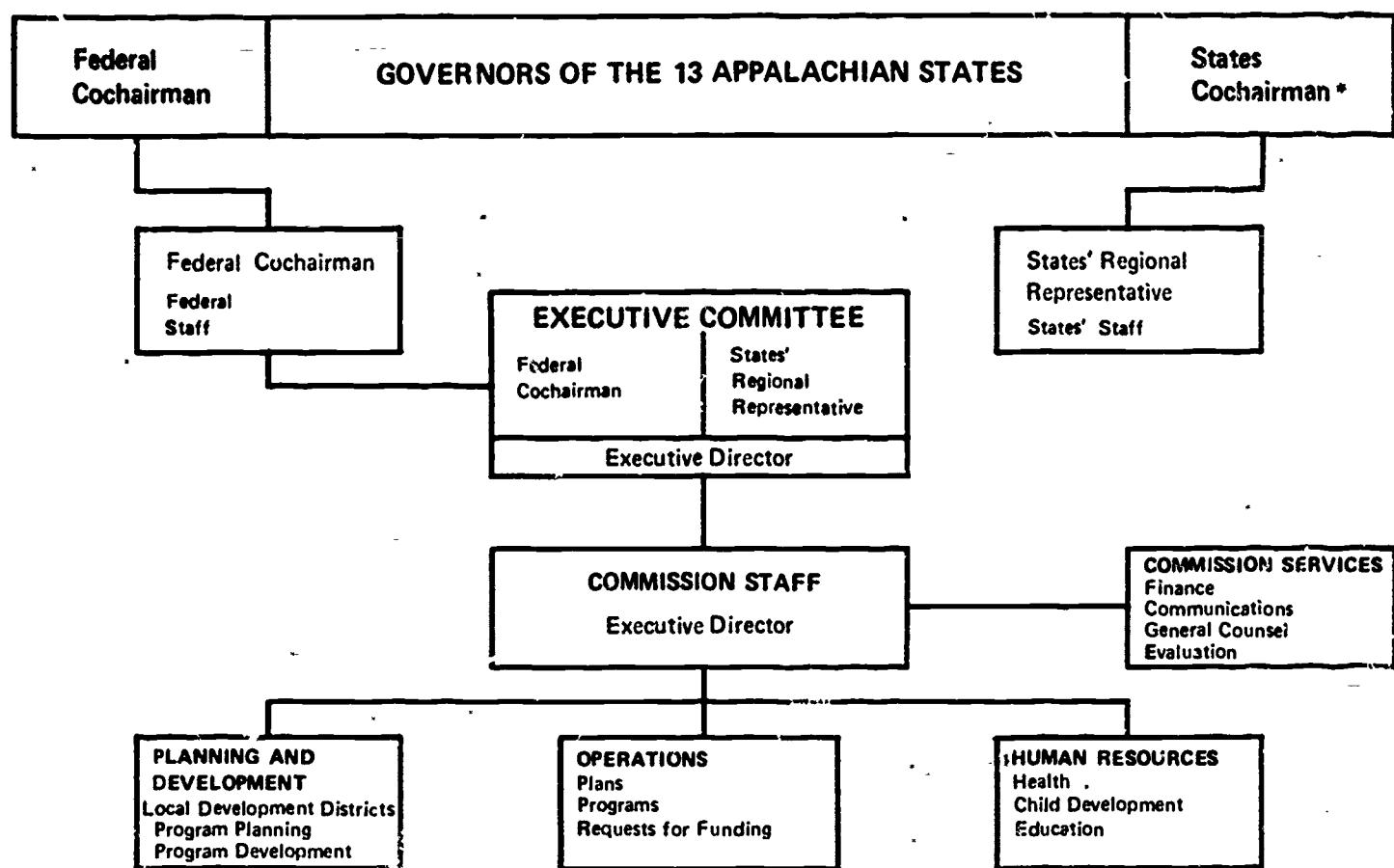
Both the federal cochairman and the states' regional representative maintain small staffs to assist them with their duties. The federal staff is supported entirely by federal funds; the states' staff by state funds.

A program or project proposal can be brought before the Commission only by the state member involved. All formal actions require the affirmative vote of the federal cochairman and a majority of the state members. To facilitate continuing policy administration, however, the Commission has given authority, including project approvals, to an executive committee composed of the federal cochairman and the states' regional representative as voting members and the executive director of the Commission supportive staff as a nonvoting member.

The Commission supportive staff, which totals approximately 115 persons, was financed for its first two years entirely by federal funds. In 1967, the states assumed 50 percent of the Commission's operating costs,

³In the state of Virginia, cities have governments separate and independent from that of the county in which they are located.

THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION



*Each of the governors serves a six-month term as states' cochairman

funds. Commission staff members are neither federal nor state employees making an independent public body supported jointly by federal and state but employees of that independent body governed and financed jointly by the federal government and the 13 states.

The primary responsibilities of the staff are:

"To develop, on a continuing basis, comprehensive and coordinated plans and programs for the development of the Region;

"To implement these plans through financial assistance, provided under the Act, for the appropriate programs and projects;

"To provide technical assistance to the states and local development districts in implementing the Appalachian program; and

"To serve as a focal point for coordination of federal and state efforts in Appalachia."

The Strategy

The Appalachian program's goals are comprehensive—for social, economic and physical development. Broadly defined, these goals are to provide the people of Appalachia with the health and the skills they need to compete for opportunity wherever they choose to live, and to develop a self-sustaining economy capable of supporting population with rising incomes, improving standards of living and increasing employment opportunities.

The Act itself mandates certain actions and procedures with respect to investment placement. The Commission was directed to concentrate its investments "in areas with a significant potential for future growth where the return on the public dollars invested will be the greatest." In looking for the growth factors of development programs, the Commission has dealt in terms of identifying both geographical and subjective areas as a basis for investment priorities.

Responsibility for identifying these areas, however, was given to the states. Two types of investments were defined with respect to these growth areas: (1) those being made to enhance the development of a geographic area; and (2) those designed to meet priority needs in program

areas geared to upgrade the labor force in outlying areas so that individuals can compete for the new jobs being developed in nearby growth areas or elsewhere.

A prerequisite to making sound investments, however, is planning. Planning, to be effective, must be responsive to the needs and desires of the people. In order to achieve this responsiveness and to encourage planning that would result in economies of scale in the provision of public facilities and other investments, a network of local development districts was created under the direction of the individual states. Multicounty agencies, these districts are governed by boards composed of elective officials, civic leaders and others chosen to represent the people.

Local development districts (LDDs) are charged with the responsibility for encouraging local governments to work together in assessing their needs, to bring their combined resources to bear upon problems, and to prepare development plans that reflect the needs and potentials of the area.

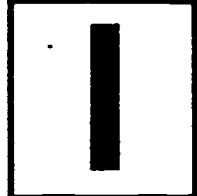
These plans are, in turn, submitted to the governor to be incorporated into a State Appalachian Development Plan in accordance with the overall development goals and policies of the state. The state plans then go to the Commission for review and approval. Once approved, the plan becomes the "road map" followed by the Commission and the state in policy decisions and in the actual implementation of projects and programs.

The organization of development districts to include all 397 of the Appalachian counties has been completed in the year of this report. And, although some of the LDDs are new and have not yet begun to function fully, the attainment of complete coverage in the Region of these important state-local counterparts to the state-federal role of the Commission is generally the most significant achievement of 1972 and one of the most significant in the history of the program.

The Commission itself has opened a new channel between the Appalachian states and the multitude of federal agencies. Appalachian funds, in most cases, are used in conjunction with grants from other agencies and it is an important function of the Commission staff to provide the states and local development districts with the technical assistance necessary to help them meet qualifications for basic agency, as well as Appalachian, funds.

Only through such multi-level planning and cooperation can the Appalachian or any program be responsive to the people it serves.

REVENUE SHARING



In his 1972 Message on Revenue Sharing (February, 1972), the President stated in part:

"... Almost all of the success stories that can be found in rural economic development have occurred because local officials and private leaders have entered into a public-spirited partnership and have taken the initiative. We must do all we can to encourage such partnerships."

In the same address, the President also commented:

"I believe that a major missing ingredient has been effective control of development programs at lower levels of government. Because we have relied so exclusively on federal funds... too many decisions have been made in Washington and too few have been made in rural America.... I believe we should return power to officials who are selected at the State and local levels."

The concepts embodied in the President's statements are, in essence, the same as those upon which the Appalachian program operates. The Administration has voiced its support of the Commission because it provides the only other currently existing method of involving state and local government officials in setting priorities on the use of federal funds in their areas.

The Appalachian program and the Commission has proved an innovative experience by devising new, more workable means for utilizing public funds in a way that is responsive to the needs and wishes of the people.

FINANCE

P

ograms and projects for Appalachian improvements are financed through combinations of local, state, private and federal funds. Federal financing of the program first requires "authorizations" which are amounts provided by law establishing a ceiling on the amount which may be appropriated. These authorizations have been stated in two-year periods for other-than-highway programs. Within the ceilings provided by these authorizations annual appropriations are made for the various Appalachian programs.

The highway program authorization was initially for an amount of \$840 million covering the period 1965-1971. This authorization was increased by \$175 million in 1967 and \$150 million in 1969 and extended through 1973. Authorizations for the highway program were further extended through FY 1978 by the 1971 amendments to the Appalachian Act. That amendment provided for annual amounts of \$175 million in 1973 and \$180 million each in 1973 and 1974. For the years 1975-1977 the amount increases to \$185 million, dropping to \$180 million in 1978, the final year. From inception of the program through 1978 a total of \$2,090 million is authorized for highway programs. Through FY 1973 a total of \$1,200 million has been appropriated.

Prior to 1971 amendments, authorizations were provided for each of the other-than-highway programs conducted by the Commission. For the two-year period beginning 1972-1973 these authorizations were provided as a lump sum aggregating \$282 million. Appropriations of \$260 million have been made during 1972-1973 for these programs. The 1971 amendments also provided authorizations for the 1973-1974 period amounting to \$294 million for the other-than-highway programs.

Tables I and II summarize authorizations and appropriations for the non-highway and highway programs while Table III provides similar data for each of the various Appalachian programs.

For the seven-year period ending June 30, 1972 a total of \$650 million was appropriated for other-than-highway programs of the Appalachian Regional Commission, the largest amounts have been provided for the

Table I
Appalachian Authorizations and Appropriations
(in millions of dollars)

Program	1965-1967		1968-1969		1970-1971		1972-1973	
	AUTHS.	APPROPS.	AUTHS.	APPROPS.	AUTHS.	APPROPS.	AUTHS.	APPROPS.
Non-Highway	250.0	163.4	170.0	130.3	268.5	234.5	282.0	260.0
Admin.								
Expenses	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.3
TOTALS	252.4	165.8	171.7	131.9	270.4	236.5	284.7	262.3

supplemental grant (Section 214) program, \$262.5 million; the health demonstrations (Section 202) program, \$166.9 million; and the vocational education facilities (Section 214) program, \$119 million. These three programs have received nearly 85 percent of the non-highway funds. Programs which primarily deal with the environment such as mine area restoration (Section 205), land stabilization (Section 203), sewage treatment and studies relating to water resources and timber development accounted for a total of \$67.5 million or about 10 percent of funds. The remainder of the appropriations were \$30 million for the support of local development districts, research and technical assistance (Section 302) and \$4.5 million for the housing fund (Section 207) which provides "front money" loans and technical assistance to spur low- and moderate-income housing.

Appropriations for fiscal year 1972 for all programs totalled approximately \$298.1 million. Of this amount \$175 million was for highways, \$122 million for other-than-highway programs, and \$1.1 million for the federal share of Commission administrative expenses and those of the federal cochairman. As before, the bulk of the non-highway appropriations for 1972 were for Section 214 supplemental grants, \$38.5 million; Section 202 health demonstrations, \$46 million; and Section 211 vocational education facilities, \$28 million. Other programs funded in 1972 included

Table II
Appalachian Highway
Authorizations and Appropriations
(in millions of dollars)

Years	Appalachian Legislation	Period Covered	Amount of This Act	Authorization Cumul.	Appropriations Current	During Period Cumul.
1965-67	1965 Act	thru 1971	840.0	840.0	300.0	300.0
1968-69	1967 Amends.	thru 1971	175.0	1,015.0	170.0	470.0
1970-71	1969 Amends.	thru 1973	150.0	1,165.0	350.0	820.0
1972-73	1971 Amends.	thru 1978	925.0	2,090.0	380.0 ¹	1,200.0 ¹

¹Includes \$25 million of FY 1974 authorization.

Section 205 mine area restoration, \$2 million; Section 302 local development Districts (LDDs) and research, \$7 million; and Section 207 housing fund program, \$0.5 million.

A look at the distribution of total costs among the various sources of funds (Table IV) shows that the federal-state partnership is reflected in

dollars as well as the decision-making process. Appalachian and other federal funds make up slightly over 50 percent of the total costs of all Appalachian projects. The other half of the money comes from state, local and/or private funds, dividing nearly equally the investments between the two sources of money.



Table III
Appalachian Regional Commission

Authorizations and Appropriations through 1973
(thousands of dollars)

	1965-67 Authori- zations	Appropriations			1968-69 Authori- zations ²	Appropriations			1970-71 Authori- zations ²	Appropriations			1972-73 Authori- zations ²	Appropriations		
		1965-66	1967	Total		1968	1969	Total		1970	1971 ⁴	Total		1972	1973 ⁶	Total
202 Health	69,000	21,000	2,500	23,500	50,000	1,400	20,000	21,400	90,000	34,000	42,000	76,000	—	46,000	48,000	94,000
203 Land Stabil.	17,000	7,000	3,000	10,000	19,000	3,300	2,815	6,115	15,000	3,000	0	3,000	—	—	—	—
204 Timber Ovel. ¹	5,000	600	—	600	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
205 Mine Area: ²	36,500	16,950	7,100	24,050	30,000	0	335	335	15,000	5,000	4,000	9,000	—	2,000	13,000	15,000
Bu. of Mines	15,600	7,000	22,600	30,000	0	335	335	15,000	5,000	4,000	9,000	—	2,000	13,000	15,000	—
Fish & Wildlife	1,350	100	1,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
206 Water Res. Survey	5,000	1,500	1,500	3,000	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
207 Housing Fund	0	0	0	0	5,000	1,000	1,000	2,069	3,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	—	500	3,500	4,000
211 Voc. Ed. Facil.	16,000	8,000	8,000	16,000	26,000	12,000	14,000	26,000	50,000	25,000	24,000	49,000	—	28,000	25,500	53,500
212 Sewage Treatment	6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	1,400	0	1,400	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
214 Suppl. Grants	90,000	45,000	30,000	75,000	97,000	34,000	32,450	66,450	82,500	34,000	48,500 ⁴	82,500	—	38,500	37,000	75,500
302 Research & LDD	5,500	2,500	2,750	5,250	11,000	1,600	3,000	4,600	13,000	5,500	7,500	13,000	—	7,000	11,000	18,000
Less Limitation	—	—	—	—	—	-78,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Non-Highway	250,000	105,550	57,850	163,400	170,000	56,700	73,600	130,300	268,500	107,500	127,000	234,500	282,000	122,000	138,000	260,000
201 Highway	840,000	200,000	100,000	300,000	715,000	70,000	100,000	170,000	350,000	175,000	175,000	350,000	355,000 ⁶	175,000	205,000 ⁹	380,000
208 Airport Safety	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000 ⁷	—	—	—
Total Program	1,090,000	305,550	157,850	463,400	885,000	126,700	173,600	300,300	618,500	282,500	302,000	584,500	677,000	297,000	343,000	640,000
105 Admin. Expenses	2,400	1,290	1,100	2,390	1,700	746	850	1,596	1,900	932 ³	968	1,900	2,700	1,113	1,217	2,293
GRAND TOTAL	1,092,400	306,840	158,950	465,790	886,700	127,446	174,450	301,896	620,400	283,432	302,958	586,400	679,700	298,113	344,217	642,293

¹ Appropriations

² Authorizations for the highway Program (Section 201) are cumulative. Authorizations for other than highway Programs which are not appropriated at the end of each two-year period lapse.

³ Included transfer of \$42 thousand to this account from 204 Timber Development.

⁴ Includes \$8.5 million Supplemental Appropriation for Airport projects under Section 214.

⁵ 1972-73 authorizations for other than Section 201 Highways and Section 208 Airport Safety were made as lump sum in P.L. 92-65. Committee Reports indicated the following general distribution: Health and Education, \$155,000; Environment, \$15,000; Housing, \$4,000; Supplemental Grants, \$90,000; Research and Demonstrations, \$18,000.

⁶ Highway authorization excludes the amount of \$915 million available, 1974-1978.

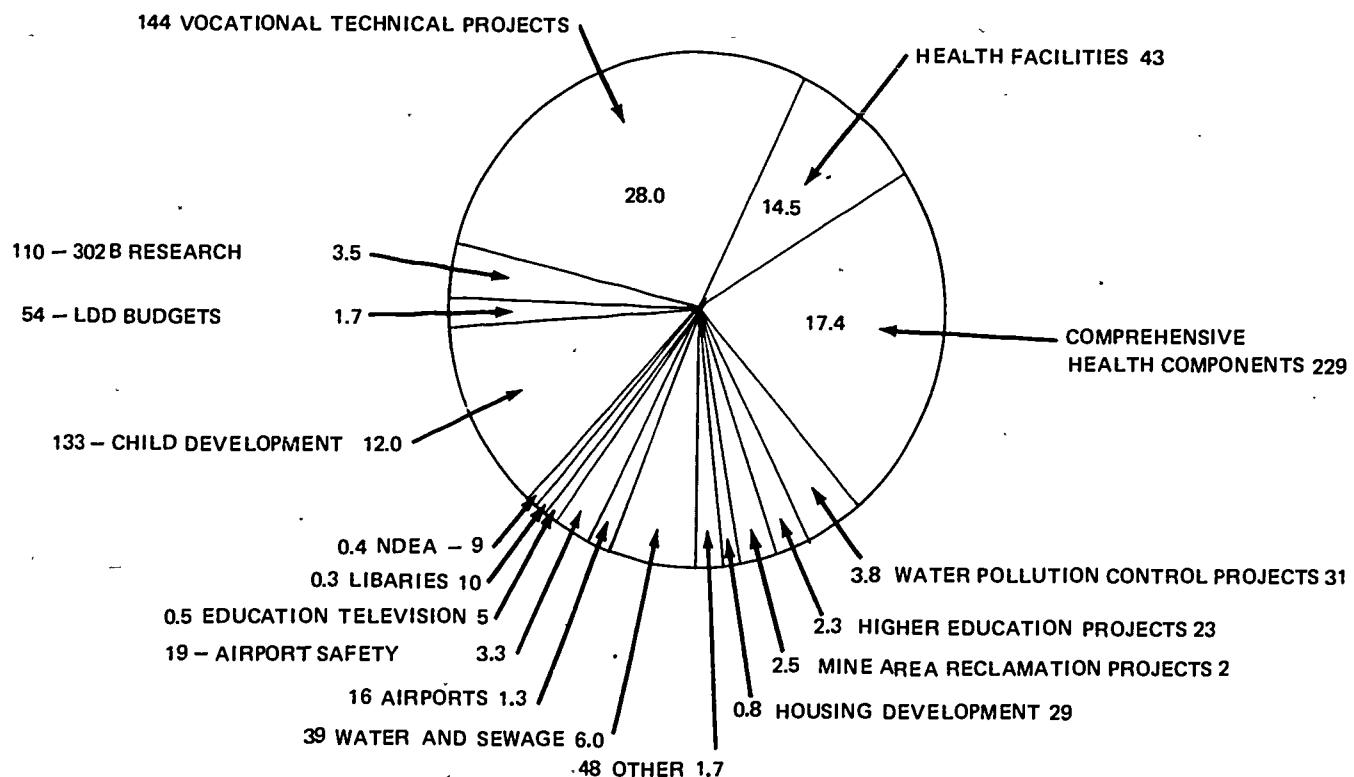
⁷ Contract authority to be available through 1975.

⁸ Includes \$16 million supplemental for Tropical Storm "Agnes" as follows: Section 205, \$11,000; Section 207, \$1,500; Section 302, \$3,500.

⁹ Figure in 1973 column opposite 201 Highways includes \$25 million for advance use of 1974 authorization.

APPALACHIAN INVESTMENTS

Fiscal Years 1972



Includes All Appalachian Programs except Highways
Total Funds \$154,789,000

[This replaces Table IV, page 16]

TABLE IV
Distribution of Total Costs
Among Various Sources of Funds
Through June 30, 1972
(millions of dollars)

Source of Financing:	Highway 1/		Non-Highway		Total		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	
1. Federal Funds:							
Appalachian Program	\$ 982.8	54.5	\$ 629.1	28.3	\$1,611.9	40.0	
Other Federal Funds	-	-	505.6	22.7	505.6	12.6	
Total Federal Funds	982.8	54.5	1,134.7	51.0	2,117.5	52.6	
2. State & Local Funds:							
Eligible Project Costs	820.0	1/	45.5	850.6	38.2	1,670.6	41.5
Ineligible Project Costs 2/	-	-	240.8	10.8	240.8	5.9	
Total State & Local	820.0	45.5	1,091.4	49.0	1,911.4	47.4	
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,802.8	100.0	\$2,226.1	100.0	\$4,028.9	100.0	

^{1/} In addition state and local funds have been utilized for some engineering and right-of-way costs on Appalachian corridors and access roads which are not included in the above figures.

^{2/} It should be noted that in addition to state and local contributions which are eligible for matching federal grants, there are quite often other project costs which are ineligible for consideration in federal grant-in-aid programs. These costs must be borne entirely by state or local governments or non-governmental sources.

The Four Appalachias

Northern Appalachia

Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and parts of Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia

Appalachia Highlands

Parts of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, New York, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland

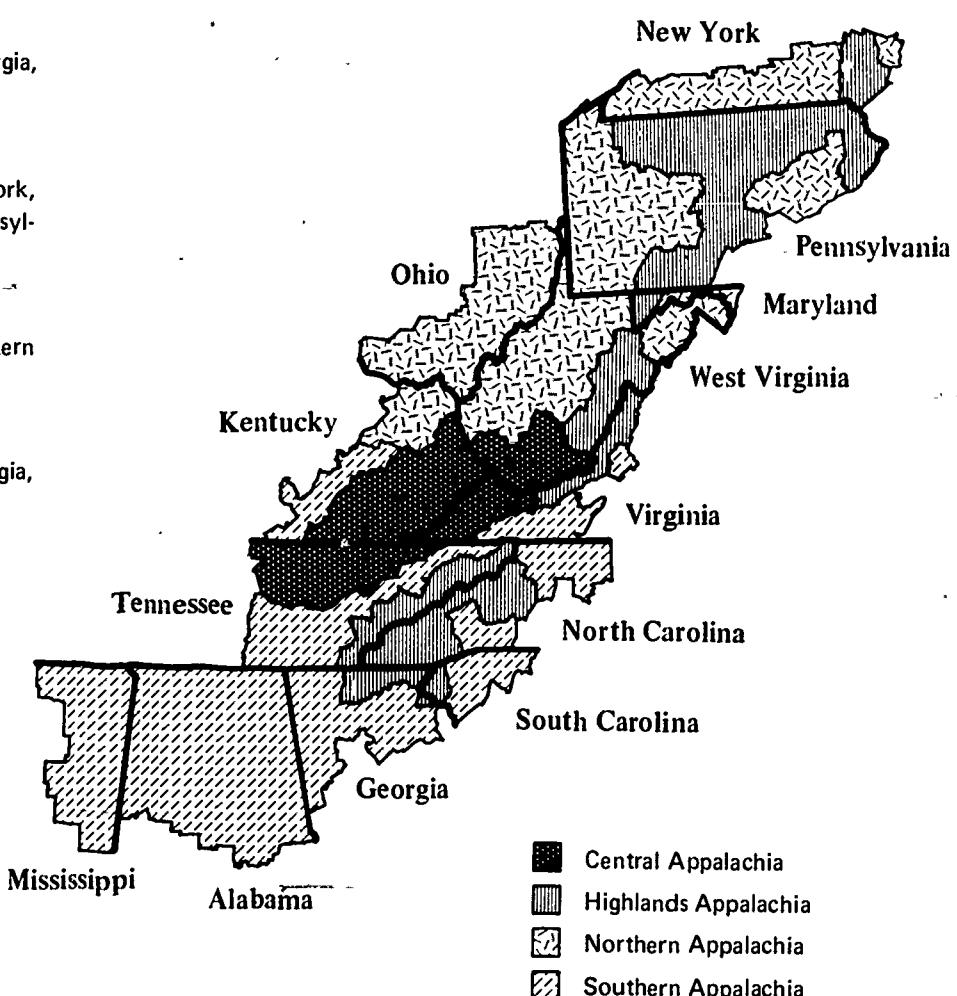
Central Appalachia

Eastern Kentucky, southern West Virginia, southwestern Virginia and northern Tennessee

Southern Appalachia

Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and parts of Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia

While there is considerable commonality within Appalachia, there also are differences which give specific areas within the Region distinct identities. Because of these variations, Appalachia can be divided into four major subregions, each with certain characteristics which must be taken into account in planning and development. The physical makeup of the subregions is shown on this map. For descriptions of the differences in terms of economic growth, population movement, industrial development, income patterns, etc., see chapter on Employment, Income and Population.



EMPLOYMENT, POPULATION AND INCOME

A

available 1970 Census figures provide evidence that conditions in the Region are improving. In 1970, the unemployment rate in Appalachia was only 0.1 percentage points greater than the national unemployment rate of 4.9 percent showing a substantial improvement over the early 1960s when the incidence of unemployment was significantly higher in the Region than in the nation.

From 1965 to 1970, the number of jobs in the Region increased by 545,800 or at a rate of 9 percent. On the other side of the coin, however, the size of the work force also grew by 9 percent with the result that unemployment rose slightly.

Preliminary 1970 Census estimates of hidden unemployment—employment that exists but goes unreported because the individuals involved either never enter or have dropped out of the work force even though they are capable of performing work—indicate that the unemployment problem may be greater in Appalachia than is indicated by the official figures. Including hidden unemployment, estimates indicate that the unemployment rate in Appalachia may have been as high as 12 percent in 1970. Although a very rough estimate, it does indicate that the unemployment problem in Appalachia is likely to be greater than shown by the official data and that a fairly substantial reserve supply of labor is potentially available for industrial and economic expansion.

There are a number of possible factors which may be encouraging relatively low work force participation in the Region. Each of these factors implies a different public policy emphasis. Existing high unemployment in certain portions of the Region may discourage people from seeking work, implying the need for concentrated efforts to develop job opportunities in selected localities. Poor health and lack of skills appropriate to the market—two areas of continuing Commission emphasis—also may be a contributing factor.

Inability to reach an area where jobs are available is another possibility, indicating the need for continuing emphasis upon improving roads and public transportation. It also may be that many women in Appalachia who would seek work are unable to because they have small children for whom to care, calling for more day care facilities.

Net outmigration of workers from the Region decreased substantially during the late 1960s due, at least in part, to the growth in employment opportunities. Net outmigration of workers was 69,300 for the period 1960-1965 and only 24,000 workers during 1965-1970. Total population in Appalachia increased by 2.7 percent (586,000 persons) between 1960 and 1970. The Census count for 1970 was 18,212.9.

Growth in total and per capita income in the latter half of the decade reflected the growth which occurred in employment, and movement and growth of the population. From 1965 to 1969, the total personal income in Appalachia increased by more than \$14 billion or 36.1 percent. Per capita income grew from \$2,190 in 1965 (79 percent of the national per capita income) to \$2,970 in 1969 (80 percent of the U.S. figure). Accompanying the overall growth in income was a decline in the number of persons living poverty in Appalachia from 5.4 million in 1960 to 3.2 million in 1970 or from 31 to 18 percent of the Region's population.

Stimulated by the increases in population, employment and income, the supply of housing increased by 620,900 units (11.3 percent) to a total of 6,124,000. Rough estimates of overcrowding and the existence of substandard housing show that the incidence of these two problems remained somewhat higher than in the nation during 1970.

Wide variance exists within the Region with respect to the economic structure, growth trends and stage of development characteristic of its different subregions. Following is a brief description of some of the changes in the four Appalachias.⁴

Southern Appalachia

Southern Appalachia grew very satisfactorily over the latter half of the 1960s. This subregion produced the most rapid and greatest absolute

⁴Although all of Appalachia shares common problems and potentials there are physical and other differences among different parts of the Region. As a consequence, the Region is divided into four subregions—the Four Appalachias—for purposes of analyses and planning.

increase in employment of any of the four subregions (12.4 percent) and surpassed the national growth performance by almost two percentage points. The work force also increased by 12.4 percent, again surpassing the growth of the nation and other subregions. Southern Appalachia also generally produced the lowest unemployment rates in the Region (1965-1970) and has had rates less than or equal to the national rate in four out of the last six years.

A major share of the employment growth in Southern Appalachia occurred in manufacturing which produced an employment growth of 18 percent. Again, this was the greatest increase in the Region and a higher rate of growth for the period (1965-1970) than that of the nation. Manufacturing is relatively important as a sector of the employment, including almost half of major industrial group employment in 1970 as compared to 45 percent in Appalachia and 35 percent in the nation.

Significant employment growth also has occurred in retail and wholesale trade and in finance, insurance, real estate and service. Employment in transportation and other public utilities also grew more rapidly here than in the Region and the nation. This growth can be attributed to the demands of new and increasingly concentrated population centers, as well as the demands of the expanding southern manufacturing sector.

Reflecting the strong growth in employment opportunities, Southern Appalachia was the only Appalachian subregion to experience a new immigration of workers from 1965 to 1970. The subregion also reflected a substantial growth in total personal and per capita income from 1965 to 1969; total personal income grew by almost 42 percent while per capita income increased from \$2,030 to \$2,800. The incidence of poverty, although still higher than in the nation as a whole, fell from 39 to 21 percent of the total population.

Central Appalachia

A look at the growth and conditions in Central Appalachia reveals a mixture of encouraging and unfavorable trends. This subregion produced the second greatest rate of growth in employment from 1965 to 1970 of the four Appalachias, increasing at approximately the same rate as the nation. The work force, however, grew at the relatively slow rate. Although the unemployment rate has remained significantly higher in Central Appalachia than in the nation or any other subregion, it declined

consistently from 10.6 percent in 1965 to 7.5 percent in 1969, rising again with the national trend to 7.9 percent in 1970.

Although manufacturing remains a relatively small sector of employment in the subregion, it did account for a relatively large share of growth in total employment. In 1970, this sector contained less than 24 percent of major industrial group employment compared with 35 percent in the nation and 45 percent in the Region. Throughout the period between 1965 and 1970, the coal mining industry remained the largest employer in Central Appalachia. From 1965 to 1969, employment in the coal industry continued the downward trend of the late 1950s and early 1960s losing approximately 4,000 employees as a result of changing technology and shifts to demand in other sources of power. By 1970, however, the negative impact of technological change had tapered off and the demand for coal had increased substantially. As a consequence, employment in the coal industry dramatically reversed its earlier decline and increased by more than 3,300 jobs.

Moderate growth also was experienced in other sectors of the economy; however, the outward movement of workers from Central Appalachia increased in 1965-1970 as compared to 1960-1965. This subregion was the only one of the four to experience a decline in total population from 1960 to 1970 (10.7 percent). It was, nonetheless, an improvement over the previous decade when the loss in population totaled 16.2 percent.

Central Appalachia remains the most concentrated zone of poverty within the Region. In 1970, the subregion contained only 8 percent of the Region's population but 15 percent of all population below the poverty line. Although the incidence of poverty declined from 55 percent of Central Appalachia population in 1960 to 36 percent in 1970, it remained by far the highest in the Region.

Highlands Appalachia

Although the impact of the 1970 national economic slowdown was strongest in the Highlands, the overall trends experienced by this subregion present a favorable picture. Total employment and the work force both experienced strong growth from 1965 to 1969 (employment by 10.6 percent and the work force by 9.5 percent), surpassing the national growth performance in each case. In 1969-1970, the work force continued to grow but employment fell by 1 percent.



Kenneth Murray

Manufacturing is highly important as a source of employment in the Highlands, accounting for almost 53 percent of employment in the major industrial groups during 1970. Employment in this sector grew relatively well from 1965 to 1970 (16 percent) surpassing both the national and average regional growth performance in spite of a sharp decline in 1969-1970.

Although significant growth occurred in finance, insurance, real estate and services employment in the Highlands from 1965 to 1970 (35 percent), this sector remained relatively underdeveloped compared to the nation. Wholesale and retail trade employment grew more slowly in the Highlands than in the nation while the construction industry, on the other hand, produced a fairly strong growth in employment (24 percent).

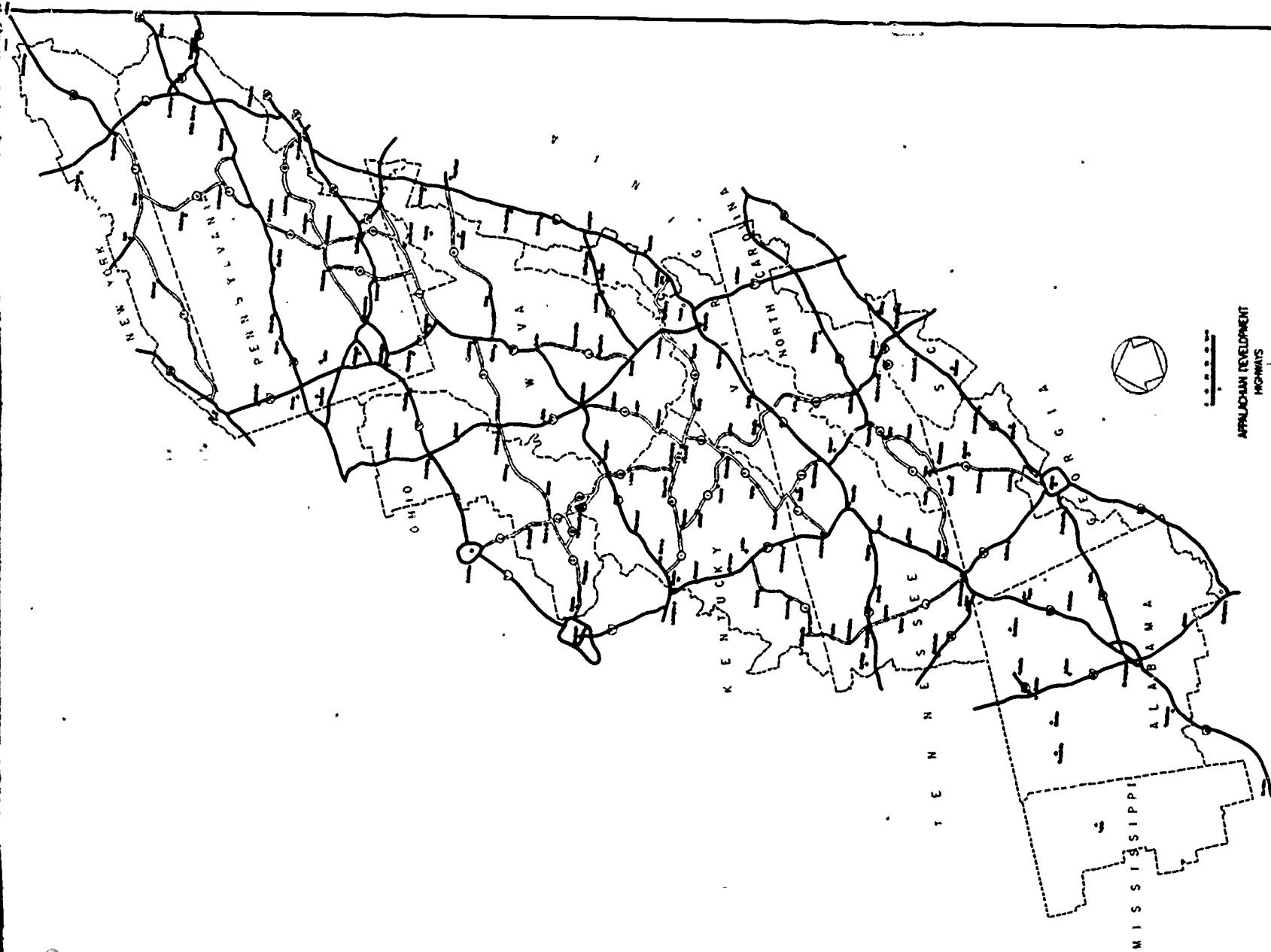
Net outmigration of workers declined from an approximate loss of 10,100 in the period 1960-1965, to 2,700 in 1965-1970. The Highland also produced the second largest increase in total population during the 1960s of 4.7 percent.

Northern Appalachia

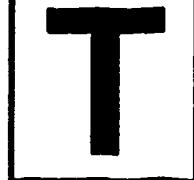
Economic indicators during the latter half of the 1960s reveal that although Northern Appalachia occupies a relatively satisfactory position compared to the other subregions, it has experienced a generally less satisfactory pattern of growth. From 1965 to 1970, the subregion produced a slower rate of growth in total population and work force than the other subregions. Employment increased by 6.4 percent, while work force increased by 6.6 percent. However, over the same period, the unemployment rate was generally lower than the regional average, fluctuating between 4.9 percent in 1965 and 3.7 percent in 1969, and rising again with the national trend to 4.9 percent in 1970.

The manufacturing sector, which contained 43 percent of all major industrial group employment in Northern Appalachia during 1970, played a major role in determining patterns of growth. From 1965 to 1970, this sector has been characterized by a tendency to follow the national trend in manufacturing, although it grew at a slower pace and was slightly more volatile in its year-to-year shifts. Employment in manufacturing increased by less than 5 percent for the period as a whole, compared to a national growth of over 12 percent. That growth which did occur, however, was in a wide range of industries.

Partly influenced by the slow growth in employment relative to other areas, the net outflow of workers from Northern Appalachia increased from 22,400 in 1960-1965 to 28,100 in 1965-1970. Over the decade as a whole, the total population was fairly constant in this subregion. A natural increase of 7 percent was almost completely offset by a net outmigration of 7 percent.



TRANSPORTATION



The single greatest hindrance to economic development in Appalachia, according to the PARC report, was its isolation due to the lack of adequate highway and other transportation systems.

Major interstate routes had consistently bypassed the Region. Highways were, and still are, more expensive to build in Appalachia than in any other region of similar size in the country. The national average cost per mile is about \$1.4 million while in parts of Appalachia the cost rockets to as high as \$5.6 million per mile. In West Virginia, the only state entirely within the Region, the average per mile cost is about \$2.5 million.

Even the interstate routes which do cross the Region—Interstates 64, 40 and 71, for instance—follow well-established routes that do not reach some of the most densely populated areas. The results of this routing was that, in spite of its advantageous location between major markets, the Region was unable to attract significant new industry or commercial enterprise.

Most of the existing highways were narrow two-lane roads that caused great distortion in the time-distance relationship. In some cases, it took an hour to travel a 20 mile mountain road—in good weather.

In addition to discouraging commercial and industrial growth, the inadequacies of the transportation systems complicated the lives of Appalachians, making it difficult for them to reach existing jobs in other areas of the Region or to reach health facilities even in emergency situations.

In response to these conditions, the PARC report flatly stated: "Development activity in Appalachia cannot proceed until the regional isolation has been overcome."

Using the Interstate System as the backbone for its plan, the PARC recommended construction of the Appalachian Regional Development Highway System to connect these major federal highway arteries and to open up areas of dense population ignored by the interstate routes. The Act followed these recommendations authorizing "construction of an Appalachian Development highway system serving the Appalachian region . . . The system, in conjunction with the Interstate System and other federal-aid highways in the region will provide a highway system which will open up an area or areas with a developmental potential where com-

merce and communication have been inhibited by lack of adequate access."

The Act further authorized . . . access road(s) that will serve specific recreational, residential, commercial, industrial, or other like facilities . . ."

The Appalachian Corridors

The Appalachian system is made up of 22 individual corridors designated by letters of the alphabet (see map, page 22). The 22 segments include a total of 2,984 miles, 380 of which are designated as adequate, leaving a total of about 2,600 to be constructed. Table IV shows status of construction as of June 30, 1972.

A flexible criterion was established to accommodate the varying highway needs in different parts of the Region. Instead of building roads to interstate standards, it was decided that the corridors would be built to accommodate traffic at an average speed of 50 miles per hour. Each corridor also was to be designed as a safe, economical highway adequate for the type and volume of traffic it was to serve. The highways also were to be designed to handle predicted 1990 volume and construction was to be in accordance with prevailing federal-aid highway standards and specifications.

A total of \$840 million was earmarked for the highway network under the Appalachian Act of 1965. In 1967, the original number of corridors was raised to 22, (the plan originally called for 20), so that, along with increasing construction costs, Congress upped the authorization figure in 1969 to \$1,165. In 1971 Congress authorized another \$925 million due to changes in standards established by Congress and to inflation bringing total authorizations to \$2,090 million through 1978.

Certain of these corridors are designed to link key markets, others connect growth areas within the Region and still others to open up areas with good potential, natural resources or recreation development. Corridors D and E, for instance, couple the metropolitan Baltimore-Washington area with Cincinnati. Corridors D and E connect with, or provide access to, I-70 in Maryland, I-77 and 79 in West Virginia and I-74 and 75 at Cincinnati creating a network that extends in all four directions.

Corridors G and B connect key development areas within the Region, providing community routes for people who live in the rural sections in-between with access to the job opportunities and services in these areas.

Table V
Appalachian Development Highway System
Mileage Summary by States

State	Total Mileage	Eligible for Construction	Status as of June 30, 1972				Construction Completed*
			Location Studies Completed or Underway	Design Completed or Underway	R/W Completed or Underway	Construction Completed or Underway	
Georgia	88.0	85.7	85.7	40.5	29.2	24.0	14.2
Kentucky	583.5	420.3	415.2	414.9	271.3	165.3	97.9
Maryland	83.1	79.8	47.0	47.0	47.0	37.5	8.8
New York	254.3	223.8	223.8	217.4	162.9	162.9	79.9
North Carolina	196.3	194.5	183.5	146.1	105.7	97.1	55.6
Ohio	294.0	199.2	199.2	170.2	107.5	85.5	63.3
Pennsylvania	508.0	466.2	464.6	171.3	112.6	106.1	72.5
Tennessee	336.6	326.1	298.6	160.9	136.3	106.7	79.5
Virginia	200.9	176.0	176.0	149.5	132.4	106.4	83.9
West Virginia	422.7	412.8	412.8	275.2	238.2	188.5	82.2
Totals	2,967.4	2,584.4	2,506.4	1,793.0	1,343.1	1,080.0	637.8

*Of the total completed mileage, 624.4 miles have been opened to traffic.

A and K, on the other hand, provide access to areas with major potential for recreation development.

Development Opportunities

In fiscal 1972, the Commission launched a new program aimed at further encouraging development in relation to the highway systems in the Region. New manufacturing employment in Appalachia during the past several years has averaged 62,000 new jobs annually, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Development agencies in the Region reported over 72,000 new manufacturing jobs and 600 new manufacturing establishments in the past year alone. Although many of these plants have located along or near new Interstate and Appalachian highways, concentrated efforts are planned in each state to generate various types of development according to the state's individual economic and environmental thrust.

In northern Alabama, this program will identify prime development opportunities along the major truck highways and access roads. In Georgia, it will assist in comparing the potential effect of various alignments of Corridor A on the natural resources and economic development potential of the Appalachian portion of the state.

Detailed engineering and economic studies will be conducted by Kentucky along its corridor sites and Maryland plans to maximize the economic and recreational development opportunities of the proposed National Freeway through an evaluation of alternative alignments.

The major effort in Mississippi will be along the Tombigbee River Basin where the state seeks to provide for the protection of highway investments while identifying and planning the development of sites for industrial commercial, residential or recreational use.

North Carolina is designing a pilot program which will eventually provide a unified state-regional program for encouraging the expansion of

highway-related economic activity. Six different projects will be carried out by different regional planning agencies in Pennsylvania, with each project primarily oriented to the identification and development of plans for highway-related sites. South Carolina is seeking to insure the orderly economic development of the Cherokee Scenic Highway with particular emphasis on the scenic and recreational opportunities.

Virginia also will carry out six projects under the direction of its planning district commissions. All six projects are aimed at site development opportunities along the Appalachian Corridors. In West Virginia, the emphasis will be on a development plan for commercial, industrial, recreational and residential opportunities along Corridor D which connects the Baltimore-Washington area with Cincinnati.

Local Access Roads

Local access roads which are approved individually, provide access to an industrial park, school, housing development, hospital or similar site. These roads average between one and two miles in length and are usually only two lanes. Economic relevance must be demonstrated in order to receive Commission funds.

Up to 1,600 miles of such roadway may be constructed under present authorization, and a total of \$110.9 million has been reserved for construction through 1975.

During fiscal 1972, some 72.7 miles of access roadway were constructed and opened to traffic at a cost of \$11.3 million, \$7.9 million of which was in federal funds. Since the beginning of the program, 293.4 miles of access highway has been constructed.

Other Transportation Needs

Air travel, as well as highways are important to the growth of the Region. During fiscal 1972, the Commission approved supplemental grants totaling \$5,123,100 for 18 airport safety projects in five states. An additional \$2,209,327 was invested other-than-safety airport projects.

Although considerable progress has been made in increasing highway mileage, access roads and improved air facilities, transportation is still a problem in the Region. Public transportation is inadequate at its best;

non-existent at its worst. And, as growth centers provide more economic opportunity and as the labor force increases in numbers and skill, the need for adequate surface transportation and public systems becomes increasingly evident.

A Commission-funded study was conducted in Pennsylvania to assess the problem and to recommend possible solutions, and study proposals are being considered from several other states.

Table VI
Appalachian Access Road Program

**Financing and Accomplishments
(in thousands of dollars)**

State	FINANCING		STATUS OF MILEAGE		
	Approved Thru Fiscal 1972	Obligated Thru Fiscal 1972	Approved	Contracted	Completed
Alabama	\$21,922	\$14,276	183	131	111
Georgia	2,900	1,711	19	12	2
Kentucky	1,960	1,814	17	6	2
Maryland	1,525	1,154	5	4	3
Mississippi	6,369	6,034	77	77	39
New York	2,214	573	6	2	2
North Carolina	2,928	1,438	20	9	4
Ohio	3,561	2,186	36	27	27
Pennsylvania	9,944	5,820	75	42	18
South Carolina	9,431	8,827	82	62	32
Tennessee	5,590	4,812	47	35	29
Virginia	2,710	2,710	17	17	10
West Virginia	4,873	4,016	22	17	15
Totals	\$75,927	\$55,371	606	441	294

EDUCATION

"...economic growth in the modern world depends to a large degree upon education excellence.... The region has not produced a sufficient corps of educated persons in the past . . . it lacks the tax base to provide an adequate education effort in the future."

This assessment made by the PARC in its 1964 report does not fully apply to the Region today. Seven years of effort in the area of education has born fruit in the Region.

Early in the Appalachian effort, the Commission worked with the leadership of education to set its goals and has steadily worked toward the accomplishment of these goals. The goals include to:

- develop job-relevant technical and vocational training opportunities;
- form multi-jurisdictional educational cooperatives to help local school districts by sharing school services;
- upgrade the quantity and quality of teachers in the Region using the framework of the education cooperatives;
- promote within the cooperatives, the development of early childhood education;
- provide improved occupations information and guidance; and
- develop new approaches to the training of manpower from rural areas.

Today, for the first time, many students in Appalachia have guidance counselors and many teachers have consultant services to assist with curriculum and other problems. Special television programming and other educational media are available to many, as are special programs to help reduce dropouts. School districts which once could see very little chance of being able to provide these services now are acquiring the resources they need to improve the capabilities of the teachers and administrators, and to provide greater educational opportunity for the students.

A major thrust of the Commission in assisting to accomplish this type of educational expansion in the Region has been through regional education services agencies (RESAs) which are multicounty (or multischool district) agencies in which several school systems combine resources to provide services none could effectively provide individually. The status of the RESAs throughout the Region at the end of fiscal 1972 gives an

indication of the services they provide and the influence they are having on all levels:

West Virginia: Legislative action has been taken to authorize the seven existing Title III regions in the state to function as RESAs providing a variety of programs for the school systems. Much of the state's early childhood education efforts are being carried out on this regional basis.

Kentucky: The state's Intergovernmental Cooperation Act makes specific reference to RESAs and a commitment has been made on the state level to the formation of 15 of these agencies. A major effort also is being made to revamp the entire state office of education along these regional services lines.

North Carolina: Legislative action in North Carolina has mandated creation of such agencies. The Commission has funded two demonstration models through the state department of education to be used in establishing the agencies.

Alabama: The Top of Alabama Regional Commission (TARCOG) regional agency is being used as the model for the state. Planning has been initiated between the state department of education and Auburn University to plan legislation that will provide for RESA-type organizations.

Mississippi: An Appalachian grant is enabling the state Appalachian office and the state department of education to plan cooperatively a RESA to serve the Three-Rivers area.

Maryland: The agency for Maryland's three-county Appalachian portion has promulgated discussions concerning the possibility of creating such organizations on a statewide basis.

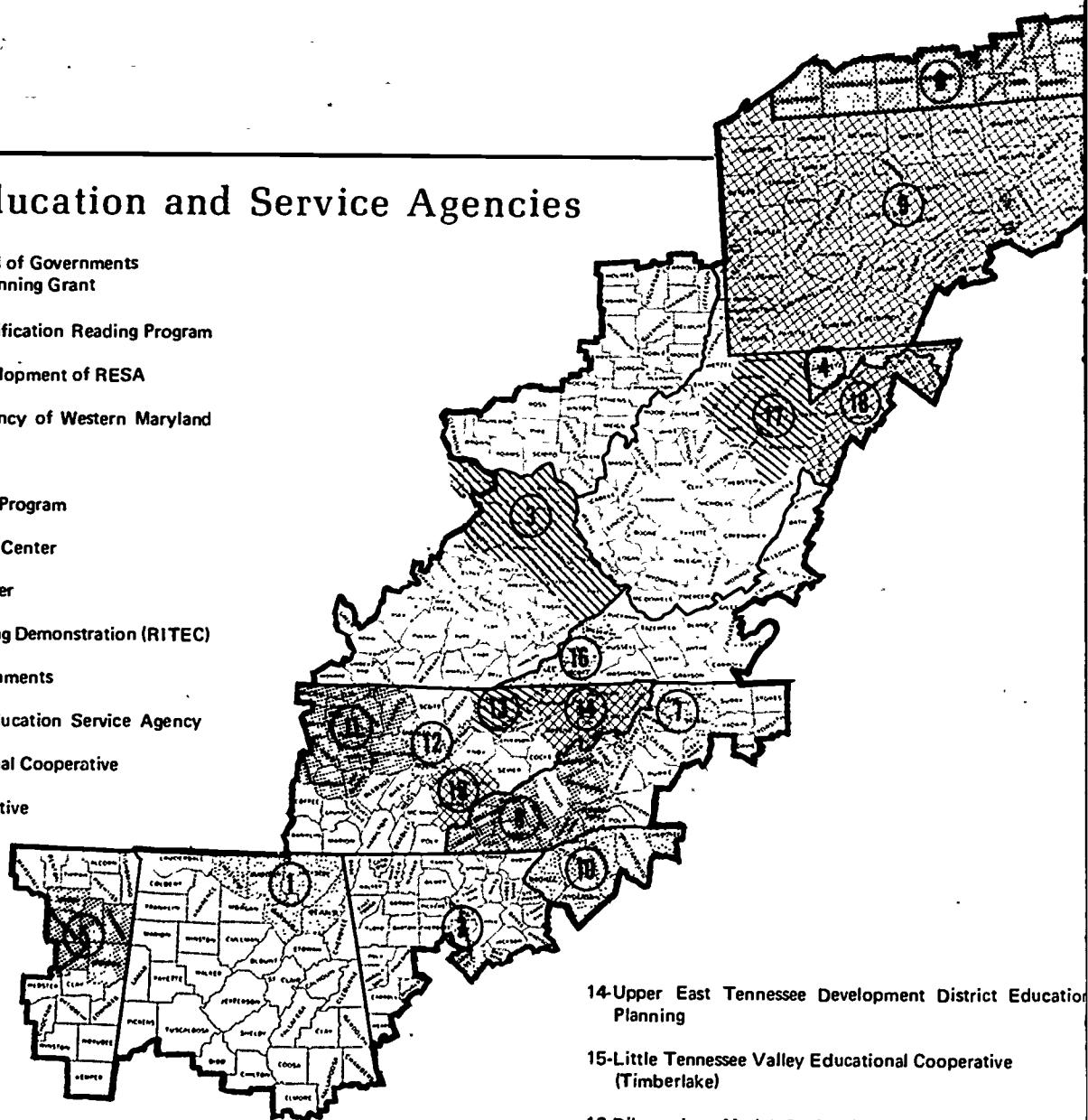
Virginia: LENOWISCO development districts is using the RESA concept to implement its early childhood education, a career development program for potential dropouts and a shared materials program.

Tennessee: Tennessee has a wide range of in-service education programs including, for instance, the Upper Cumberland LDD program which employs an education planner who is helping initiate and implement a number of projects such as a teacher exchange and a cooperative effort to build a vocational education school.

(New York has had similar agencies in operation for some 25 years, and a statewide network of such agencies became effective in Pennsylvania in 1971-1972.)

Multicounty Education and Service Agencies

- 1-Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments (TARCOG) Human Resources Planning Grant
- 2-Gwinnett County Behavior Modification Reading Program
- 3-Comprehensive Planning for Development of RESA
- 4-Regional Education Service Agency of Western Maryland
- 5-Three Rivers Planning District
- 6-Comprehensive Teacher Planning Program
- 7-Northeastern Regional Education Center
- 8-Western Regional Education Center
- 9-Regional Inservice Teacher Training Demonstration (RITEC)
- 10-South Carolina Council of Governments
- 11-Upper Cumberland Regional Education Service Agency
- 12-Tennessee Appalachian Educational Cooperative
- 13-Clinch Powell Education Cooperative



Vocational and technical education facilities have, since early in the program, been an object of major emphasis. The need to provide students with a more viable set of educational options, the need to upgrade the working force within the Region, and the fact that the percentage of students enrolling in vocational and technical classes exceeded the national average were among the reasons for this emphasis.

Under Section 211 of the Act, as amended, the Commission can approve grants (1) to construct, equip and operate vocational education facilities; (2) to plan, equip and operate vocational and technical education projects which demonstrate areawide education planning and services; and (3) for student programs that provide training, counseling and facilities for their career educational development.

In addition to the \$27 million allocated by the Commission for 1972 investments under Section 211, the Commission reserved \$1 million for the supplementation of Section 211 programs which provided for areawide vocational and technical education demonstration projects. The per state limitation was a maximum of \$250,000 with 50 percent matching funds required.

Seventy-five new vocational and technical education facilities were funded in fiscal 1972 bringing to 385 the number funded since the program began. A total of 13 RESAs were funded during the fiscal year, including 11 operational and two planning grants.

Several other programs are attacking other deficiencies in the Region's educational services by demonstrating methods for improving in-service teacher training and dealing with the dropout problem.

Youth Development

In 1969 the Commission initiated a youth development program aimed at heading off a potential leadership crisis brought about by the outmigration of its young people—an estimated 52 percent of the out-migrants of the 1950s and early 1960s were between the ages of 18 and 34.

The report which prompted the Commission's action also noted that some three-quarters of a million of the young people remaining in the Region were under-educated, unemployed and unmotivated.

In the first year of the youth program, \$100,000 of Section 302 money was set aside to explore, through demonstration efforts, possible methods

and strategies by which a new generation of leadership in Appalachia could be developed and retained. In 1972, \$406,679 was granted for 14 youth projects in Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and West Virginia.

At least 8,500 young people have been directly involved in these programs since the program began in the fall of 1969, and 25,000 have been indirectly involved. The largest number have participated in summer camp programs, youth organizations, and student internships and apprenticeships. Generally, however, the internship programs have provided the students with the best opportunity to learn about, and to participate in, actions of the agencies, institutions and services of the Region.

During fiscal 1972, an in-depth evaluation was undertaken by a Task Force composed of Commission youth staff and representatives from both the state and local levels and young people involved in programs. The Task Force recommended the following five objectives:

- development of the individual toward ultimate productivity and of the individual's full potential as a socially responsible participant in the democratic process;
- identification, creation and cultivation of future opportunities for youth;
- maximum contribution of the youth program to the overall development of the Region;
- development of program spin-offs which generate a ripple effect in youth involvement both qualitatively and quantitatively; and
- maximum effective youth involvement in program planning and operation in the Region.

In line with other recommendations made in the Task Force's report, the Commission has initiated efforts to coordinate the Appalachian youth program with other federal efforts and to assist with coordination, on state and local levels, of youth programs funded by other agencies; to research sources of funds available to youth endeavors and to provide this information to state and local youth groups; and to stimulate interaction among the programs in the Region through timely dissemination of information along the groups. Discussions for a continuing evaluation of the program also were initiated.

Veterans

Recent statistics indicate some 350,000 ex-servicemen now walk the streets of America with no jobs, few salable skills and no plans to further their educations. Appalachia is no exception. Indeed, the problem is likely more acute in the Region than in other geographical sections of the country. And, while the Selective Service does not maintain records on Appalachians as a group, it is generally believed that the percentage of young men from the Region having served in the Armed Forces exceeds the national average. The reason for this is, in part, the opportunity the Services provide for assimilation into mainstream America.

Surveys show that a large percentage of returning Vietnam veterans are from lower-middle income backgrounds. Consequently, many have less than a high school education while others finished with low grades. Many show poor reading skills. Although there are provisions in the GI Bill by which veterans can, through remedial courses, acquire the basic tools they need to compete educationally, there is an apparent reluctance for several reasons including lack of procedural knowledge. Such persons need counseling on how to remedy their educational deficiencies so they can attend college; how to obtain the GED equivalency test; how to get the special tutoring; and what benefits may be derived from entering school.

The purposes of the Appalachian veterans program are to provide a staff of veterans to counsel and coordinate employment for veterans; to provide counseling development, placement and followup service for unemployed or underemployed veterans; to coordinate utilization of available training programs; to foster special meetings of employers and educational institutions for an expanded focus on the needs of veterans; to coordinate the participation of veterans in various advisory groups, clubs, etc.; and to insure an awareness of the services of all agencies and groups that would help veterans.

The criteria upon which Appalachian demonstration programs are based stipulate that there should be sufficient number of veterans in an area to warrant such a project; that there should be institutions of higher education in the area and that they should have made commitments to participate in the projects; and that jobs either through the Public Employment Act or in the private sector, should be identified which would be available to veterans during their training to supplement GI Bill allotments. The Commission can fund up to 75 percent of the cost of such a project.



A total of seven projects have been funded with a total of \$129,233 in Appalachian grants. These projects are located in South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi and Maryland.

ENVIRONMENT

A

mong the most vital concerns of the Commission and of all Appalachians is the environment, its protection and improvement. Repair of damages caused by mining, removal of the junk cars that plague the countryside, demonstration of methods for elimination and control of acid and other mine damages, and intelligent use of the natural resources are at the top of the list of priorities.

Mine Area Reclamation

By the end of fiscal 1972, the Commission had approved a total of 49 mine area reclamation projects. Thirty-nine of these projects were completed including 24 mine fire extinguishment, 12 mine subsidence and surface reclamation projects, and three well sealings. An additional eight mine fire and two surface mine reclamation projects were underway.

Under Section 205, the Commission can provide funds through the Secretary of the Interior to seal and fill voids in abandoned coal mines; plan and execute projects for extinguishment and control of underground and outcrop mine fires; seal abandoned oil and gas wells; and reclaim surface mine areas and mine waste banks on public lands.

Although several states, including Kentucky and West Virginia, have recently enacted stricter surface mining legislation, damages still occur. Federal legislation also is under consideration including an amendment calling for a standard that would prohibit fill benching on mining slopes of greater than 14 degrees. (A fill bench is a talus slope—a geological term used to describe a slope made up of rock debris. In the case of surface mining the slope is man-made and is composed of soil which has been deliberately pushed over the side of the hill and deposited downslope. It increases the angle of the slope and because the soil is unstable, a fill bench is frequently the cause of landslides and a major source of sediment.)

In Kentucky, state and federal agencies, the University of Kentucky, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), the mining industry and the Commission staff are involved in a project to demonstrate and to improve the state's capability to avoid environmental harm from surface mining. The three-year project is due for completion in 1974.

Land Stabilization

Efforts to control erosion, soil conservation and land stabilization, in general, are concentrated under Section 203 of the Appalachian Act. Funds were not allocated to Section 203 in FY 1972; however, funds not obligated in prior years were available. A total of \$18,461,968 had been invested in this area through fiscal 1972.

Under this program a number of specific practices can be used to deal with the problems of erosion and land stabilization. Although annual plans are required of each state in the use of Section 203 monies and the Commission must approve the plans and projects, the contracts are between the farmers and the Secretary of Agriculture (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Services).

Up to 10 years is allowed for the completion of a project and up to 80 percent of the cost can be funded under Section 203.

Timber Development

Appalachian hardwood forests, most of which are now in their second growth, are famous nationwide. Some 80 percent of both forest area and timber volume in the Region are hardwoods. Improving timber quality and the productivity is authorized under Section 204 of the Act which calls for the organization and operation of timber development organizations (TDOs).

The program is administered for the Commission by the U.S. Forest Service. At present two TDOs, the Appalachian Forest Association, Inc., and the Appalachian Forest Improvement Association, are being operated in New York and Tennessee, respectively. The New York TDO was organized to provide timber harvesting and utilization assistance to timber owners in five counties and the Tennessee group serves owners in 10 counties.

Water Resources

The major effort in this area is the Development of Water Resources in Appalachia, a research study carried out by the Office of Appalachian Studies of the Army Corps of Engineers, and containing recommendations

for authorizations for accelerated funding for various water resources projects in the Region.

The Secretary of the Army is preparing environmental impact statements relating to projects covered in the report as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The Commission will, when the Secretary's statements are completed, submit a full report to the President who will forward his recommendations to Congress.

Included in the Corps' research is a special report on flood damage reduction in the Tug Fork Valley in the tri-state area of Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia. Such a program for that area has been recommended to the President by the Commission.

Junk Car Disposal

Four states received grants totaling just under \$1.2 million in Section 302 funds to undertake planning and to implement programs to remove junk cars. These states included:

West Virginia-\$751,358 to design and implement a removal program.

North and South Carolina-\$98,550 to plan an interstate program; North Carolina also received \$25,989 to add an LDD staff member to deal with this environmental problem.

Tennessee-\$300,000 to design and implement a program.

Of the five states in the country with the greatest number of junk cars, four are in Appalachia. A health hazard as well as an environmental pollutant, abandoned junk automobiles are a waste of valuable materials. When processed and recycled, each car provides about a ton of recoverable iron, steel, copper and other resources.

Monongahela Basin Study

The Monogahela Basin Study is a research and demonstration project aimed at showing the possible impacts of environmental cleanup upon economic development. The project, which is scheduled for completion in early calendar year 1973, involves several components.

The interstate study includes the states of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, all of which have rivers which drain into the Monongahela Basin. The study had its genesis in the early 1960s when the Secretary of

Health, Education and Welfare called a conference concerning pollution in the basin and its tributaries. A technical committee was formed of representatives of the three states, the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission and the federal government to investigate means of abating the pollution.

Components of these studies include inventories of pollution abatement techniques and their costs; sources of acid drainage; non-mining environmental problems in the Dents Run (West Virginia) area; sources of pollution in the Browns Creek-Lost Creek watersheds near Clarksburg, W. Va.

Three demonstration sites, one in each of the states, have been selected on the basis of their potential for economic payoff after the environmental cleanup. These sites are the Brinkerton Discharge on Sewickley Creek in Pennsylvania, Cherry Creek near Deep Creek Lake, Maryland, and Elk Creek near Clarksburg.

The Commission project includes specific plans and specifications, built upon recommendations from the three states, for remedial cleanup. The states will use these plans to initiate their individual cleanup projects.

An adjunct to this study is research into utilization of fly ash, a by-product of burned coal, and sulfate sludges from power plants in the basin for area road building.

The study and demonstrations are under the direction of the Commission and financed by a \$500,000 grant from the Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with the conference report which accompanied the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1971.

Sewage Treatment

Inadequate waste treatment due to the lack of sewage treatment facilities poses a serious health and environmental threat. The absence of adequate waste treatment also discourages industry and commercial enterprise from locating in a given area.

Under Section 212 of the Act the Commission can provide additional federal assistance to communities for construction of these facilities. Such grants are made in accordance with the 1960 Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended in 1965. A community is eligible for Section 214 supplement aid which can be used to up the federal participation to 80 percent.

Forty-six sewage treatment projects were funded during fiscal 1972 with \$75,800 of Section 212 and \$9,321,211 of Section 214 monies.

Environmental Education

Environmental education also is part of the Commission's commitment. Four environmental education projects were funded with Section 302 funds, two in North Carolina and one each in Kentucky and Virginia. Total cost of these projects was \$80,095.

A task force of Commission staff members launched an investigation of existing environmental education programs being conducted in the Region by federal and state agencies, and independent organizations, and of the environmental courses and curricula in Appalachian colleges and universities. The results of this survey, which should be completed by the end of calendar year 1972, will help the Commission determine how it can best use its resources to supplement existing, and generate new, programs.

Flood Relief

Early in the summer of 1972, Hurricane Agnes struck the eastern United States leaving in her path a trail of destruction and flooding that dramatically affected six states, five of them in Appalachia. Those states were Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Virginia and West Virginia.

Special disaster relief legislation was passed by Congress which included \$16 million for the Appalachian Regional Commission to be used as follows:

\$11 million under mine area restoration for mine subsidence and mine drainage control projects. These projects are to be concentrated in certain areas of Appalachia, Pennsylvania in particular, to protect existing housing and businesses from the danger of underground subsidence.

\$1.5 million under the Appalachian Housing Fund for site development grants including relocation of water and sewer services where necessary to make a low- and moderate-income housing project feasible. Appalachian housing assistance will enable public agencies and non-profit organizations sponsoring federally-insured housing projects to proceed with site development and ultimate construction of new, flood-safe housing.



\$3.5 million for long-range planning under three Appalachian programs: (1) \$1.5 million in special funds to promote the efficient long-range economic development of Appalachian areas damaged by flooding. These grants will be available to multicounty local development districts offering planning and technical assistance to their member counties; (2) \$500,000 for new town planning to allow state and district organizations to examine the potential of new towns as a solution to increasing demands on already crowded urban areas of Appalachia affected by flooding; and (3) \$1.5 million for research on subsidence risk and prevention to finance research and identification of potential mine subsidence locations in flood-affected areas of northwestern Pennsylvania.

HEALTH



Without good health, little else matters. An undernourished child who is frequently absent from school cannot take full advantage of his educational opportunities; an expectant mother who does not have access to prenatal care is forced to risk both her baby's and her own health; an elderly person who does not or cannot drive often forfeits his or her right to medical care simply for the lack of transportation.

A healthy citizenry is not accomplished solely through increasing the number of hospital beds, doctors, dentists or nurses, however. In a predominantly rural area such as Appalachia, it is a complex undertaking that involves transportation of patients, environmental improvements, home nursing and health education. It means, in fact, skillfully organizing comprehensive health programs that provide appropriate health care services and health education to over 18 million people.

Health needs vary in different parts of Appalachia. Just as there is no single "master plan" that will generate economic growth regionwide, there is no single health plan that will insure provision of health services to all Appalachians. Planning on the local multicounty level has emerged as the essential ingredient if health programs in the Region are to meet the technical problems and to serve the needs of the people.

New Types of Investments

In 1972, the Commission extended its grant program to facilitate the comprehensive planning that is a prerequisite of comprehensive health care. Efforts heretofore have been concentrated in the demonstration health areas. There are 12 such areas designated in the Region where programs are geared to develop improved techniques for the delivery of health services as a demonstration that could lead to better health services throughout the Region and the nation.

The granting of comprehensive health planning monies outside the demonstration areas is a move toward implementing regionwide or "wall-to-wall" planning. Such grants can be made to the states or to eligible

organizations approved by the state representative to assist the planned or ongoing comprehensive health planning efforts. Eligible organizations include, in addition to health demonstration areas, local development districts or comprehensive health planning agencies designated under Section 314(B) of the Partnership for Health Act. Federal funding cannot exceed 70 percent of the total cost of administration and implementation of the project, and is limited to a total of \$100,000 from all federal sources each fiscal year.

During fiscal 1972, Appalachian auxiliary health planning grants were made to seven planning groups outside of the demonstration areas.

The second new area of health investment in 1972 was for primary health care projects. Primary care, in general, is what most people use most of the time for most of their health problems and, for the purpose of Appalachian funding, must include:

- a defined point of entry into a comprehensive health care system;
- once entry is made and initial care given, assure continuity of all the care the individual may subsequently need, either providing or arranging for a full scope of services—primary, intensive and highly specialized.
- health related services to the community at large in addition to services to individual patients; and
- the essential element, a primary health care team made up of a group of health workers who provide on a continuing basis, primary medical care, nursing care, health outreach and assistance in obtaining such services and benefits.

During 1972, the Commission funded 267 primary care projects in all 13 states at a total cost of \$38,820,404.

Demonstration Health Areas

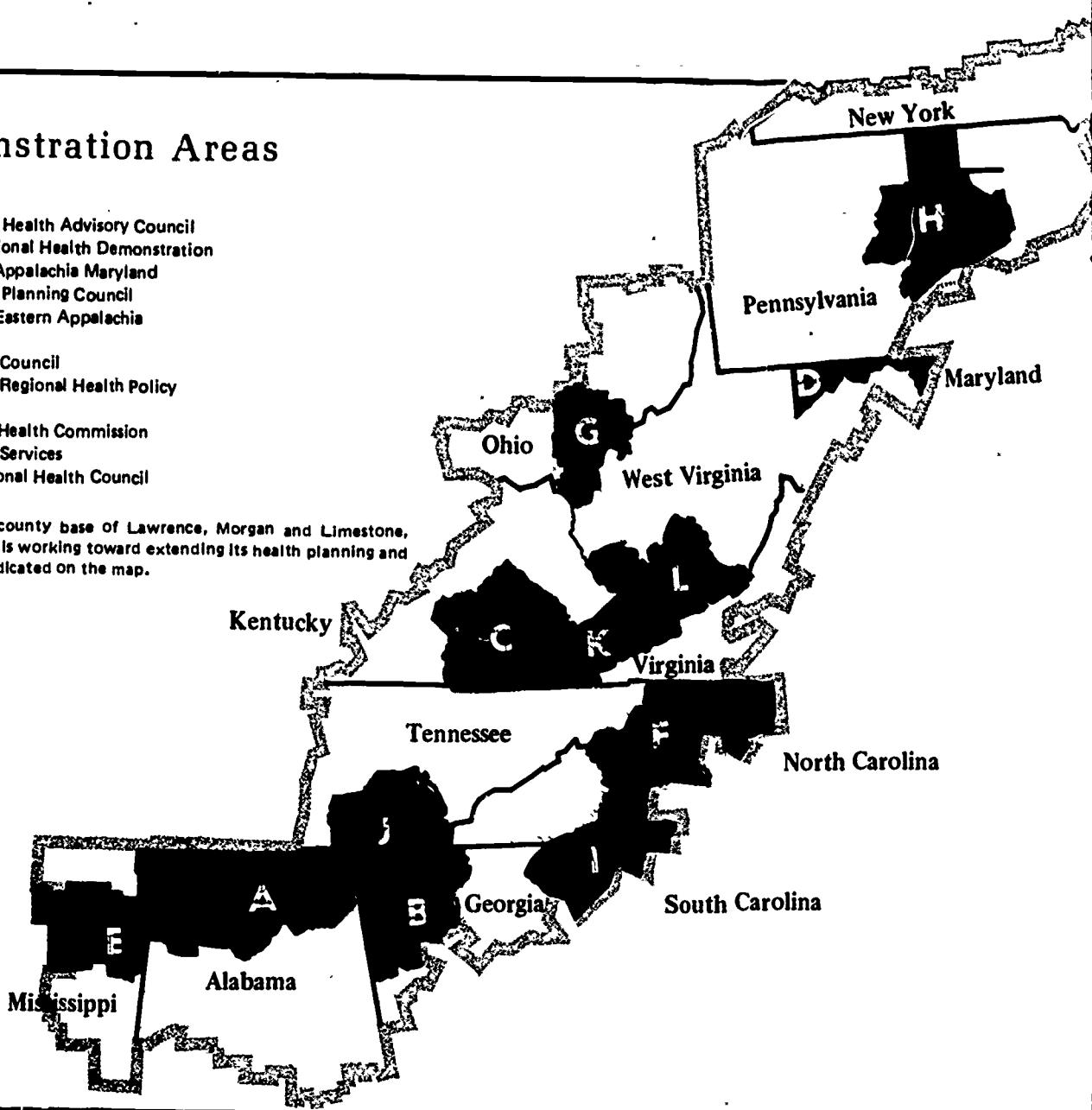
The demonstration health areas also continued to be a focal point for Appalachian investments in 1972. Since 1967, 12 such demonstration programs have been established in Appalachia serving 12 states.

Grants are made for planning and implementation of these projects which have as their overall goal the demonstration of more effective means to provide and deliver comprehensive health care to the people residing within the areas.

Health Demonstration Areas

- A Tri-County Commission*
- B Northwest Georgia Regional Health Advisory Council
- C Southeastern Kentucky Regional Health Demonstration
- D Health Planning Council of Appalachia Maryland
- E Northeast Mississippi Health Planning Council
- F Regional Health Council of Eastern Appalachia
- G Ohio Valley Health Services
- H Central Pennsylvania Health Council
- I South Carolina Appalachian Regional Health Policy and Planning Council
- J Georgia-Tennessee Regional Health Commission
- K Virginia Appalachian Health Services
- L Southern West Virginia Regional Health Council

*Building on the original three-county base of Lawrence, Morgan and Limestone, Appalachian Alabama currently is working toward extending its health planning and services to cover the counties indicated on the map.



Section 202 of the Act provides for grants of up to 75 percent of costs of construction, up to 80 percent for equipment, and up to 100 percent for operations during the first two years of a project. Operations money also is granted up to 75 percent for the following three years. As Appalachian funding decreases, slack is being taken up by "third" party payments (i.e., Medicare and Medicaid) and fees.

Each of these demonstration areas is governed by a health council made up of local health care professionals, hospital administrators and other interested local persons. As with all Appalachian programs, the emphasis is upon local planning based upon local needs and goals.

Among the types of projects funded within these health demonstration areas are ambulance services, outpatient clinics, mobile dental clinics, home health care services, training preventive dentistry and various manpower programs, health education and mental health.

During fiscal 1972, some \$31,646,247 in Appalachian funds was invested in these 12 areas. Total Section 202 approved health investments for 1972 included: \$6,703,499 for 19 construction projects; \$8,499,214

for 99 new operations projects; and \$16,443,534 for 117 continuations of projects.

Black Lung

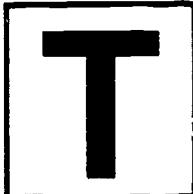
Another health problem of critical concern is black lung. An estimated 374,000 of the Region's active and inactive coal miners are affected by black lung or similar respiratory and pulmonary ailments caused and aggravated by coal dust in the mines. These ailments limit capacity for work, shorten life expectancy and, in general, prohibit their victims from living normal, active lives.

In 1972 a total of \$1.3 million in Section 202 money was set aside to implement better diagnostic and treatment services for black lung and other respiratory and pulmonary diseases in miners. Federal legislation also appropriated another \$10 million under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to construct, equip and operate mobile and fixed-site clinics for the same purposes.



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CHILD DEVELOPMENT



The term "child development" alone does not begin to indicate the kind of comprehensive, family-oriented learning experiences and services that make up the Appalachian child development program.

A basic concept of the Appalachian program is that child development services compliment the family, not substitute for it. Its goal is to preserve and strengthen the family unit by providing the resources and services—through the family whenever possible—so that the child and the family grow together.

In the past, and in rural areas in particular, families have had little assistance in, or guidance with, problems related to infants and preschoolers although studies have proved that those years are critical to a child's emotional and educational growth and to his physical well-being. Services available to aid families in this vital growing period were so splintered that a family needing or seeking help was faced with a maze of agencies whose services overlapped in some areas and neglected other areas altogether.

The Appalachian program takes a coordinated approach in which child development begins with family planning information and services, prenatal care, delivery of the infant, and immediate postnatal care for mother and child. Emphasis continues to be family-oriented through provision of education and counseling in child care; adequate food, dental and medical services; and assurance, through counseling and education, of an emotional climate conducive to optimal personality development.

The program also is geared to provide exposure to social learning situations through group activities and social interaction when not provided in the home; day, night and emergency care when needed including foster care and adoption services; protection from cruelty and neglect; and rehabilitation and special education for the handicapped.

In the Appalachian states, these services are coordinated through a state interagency committee which plans and implements programs and provides expert assistance to regional programs within the state. A major intent and

policy of the Commission's child development program is to achieve a state level plan and program which will utilize an integral management of existing and new child development care services within a rational approach to delivery of services.

Although the setup varies from state-to-state in accordance with specific needs, the program is, in general, organized with a day care center as the hub of services. These centers provide day care for children who need it but, more importantly, they provide a single point of entry into a system that includes services ranging from counseling in child care to medical and dental screening for all children within their respective area. Outreach programs that concentrate on learning experiences and counseling in the family setting also are a vital part of the center's activities.

1972 saw these programs beginning to "pull-together" on both local multicounty and state levels. Several states put major emphasis upon their child development programs in fiscal 1972 to fill gaps and implement new programs to enhance the comprehensiveness of the networks.

A look at FY 1972 progress shows that projects which got underway during the year will serve some 125,445 children who will benefit from one or more child development services. The majority will be involved in one or more outreach programs that vary from comprehensive development diagnostic services with follow-up to specialized efforts in vision, speech and hearing, dental, education, nutrition and social services. The outreach programs will be coordinated with other resources and with parents to insure maximum benefit for children 0-6 years of age.

About 15,594 of the children will receive comprehensive day care in center or home-based programs. Handicapped children will make up about 5 percent of the day care children for whom special services will be provided to meet their special needs.

Over 350 centers will be established or expanded throughout the Region and an anticipated 5,660 jobs created through these centers. A state-by-state analysis gives the following breakdown in terms of children to be served, day care centers to be established or expanded and jobs to be provided:

Alabama—6,100 children, 45 centers and 1,152 jobs; **Georgia**—3,445 children, 35 centers and 689 jobs; **Kentucky**—1,910 children, 67 centers and 648 jobs; **Maryland**—995 children, 20 centers and 200 jobs; **Mississippi**, 2,564 children, 38 centers and 391 jobs; **New York**—26,480 children and 500 jobs.



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North Carolina—2,744 children, 36 centers and 405 jobs; **Ohio**—9,642 children, 12 centers and 434 jobs; **Pennsylvania**—4,630 children, 17 centers and 150 jobs.

South Carolina—1,425 children, 7 centers and 240 jobs; **Tennessee**—36,029 children, 24 centers and over 500 jobs; **Virginia**—1,020 children and 50 jobs; **West Virginia**—28,451 children, 34 centers and 300 jobs.

HOUSING

During the 1960s, the supply of housing grew less rapidly in the Region than in the United States. The main reasons for the Appalachian lag were less significant population increases, slower rises in total income, and less rapid growth in employment. The number of units without some or all plumbing (including toilet and bathing facilities and hot and cold running water) is often used as a rough measure of the existence of substandard housing in a given area. Based upon this measure, approximately 12.7 percent of all occupied housing in the Region in 1970 was substandard compared 7.4 percent in the nation. In Central Appalachia, however, 34.2 percent of the housing rated as substandard.

Although the 12.7 percent of the houses rated as substandard is an improvement over the estimated 25 percent of several years ago, other factors such as overcrowding and the general need of repairs render the overall quality of the Region's housing below par for the nation.

In 1967, the Commission was authorized to begin a housing fund for the purpose of stimulating the construction and rehabilitation of low- and moderate-income housing through the increased use of federal housing assistance. A 1971 amendment to Section 207 of the Act now permits the

Commission to make site development and off-site improvement grants. This authorization was based upon experiences with the planning loan program which showed that many communities cannot produce housing for low- and moderate-income families under the present limitations of housing assistance programs because: (1) family incomes are relatively low and the cost of development high because of the rough Appalachian topography, and (2) the lack of direct accessibility of available building sites to sewer and water facilities.

Thus, rents and sale prices must be high enough to cover full development costs with the end result that the sponsor cannot meet the low rent or sales costs necessary to qualify for the project. The cost difference often is, in relation to the scope of the project, quite small, sometimes less than \$1,000.

Regulations for grants under this 1971 authorization were promulgated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) near the end of the fiscal year and one grant for \$92,500 was made for a North Carolina project.

Since the loan program was instituted through the end of fiscal 1972, the Commission had loaned more than \$3.6 million to stimulate construction of 2,448 units of housing.

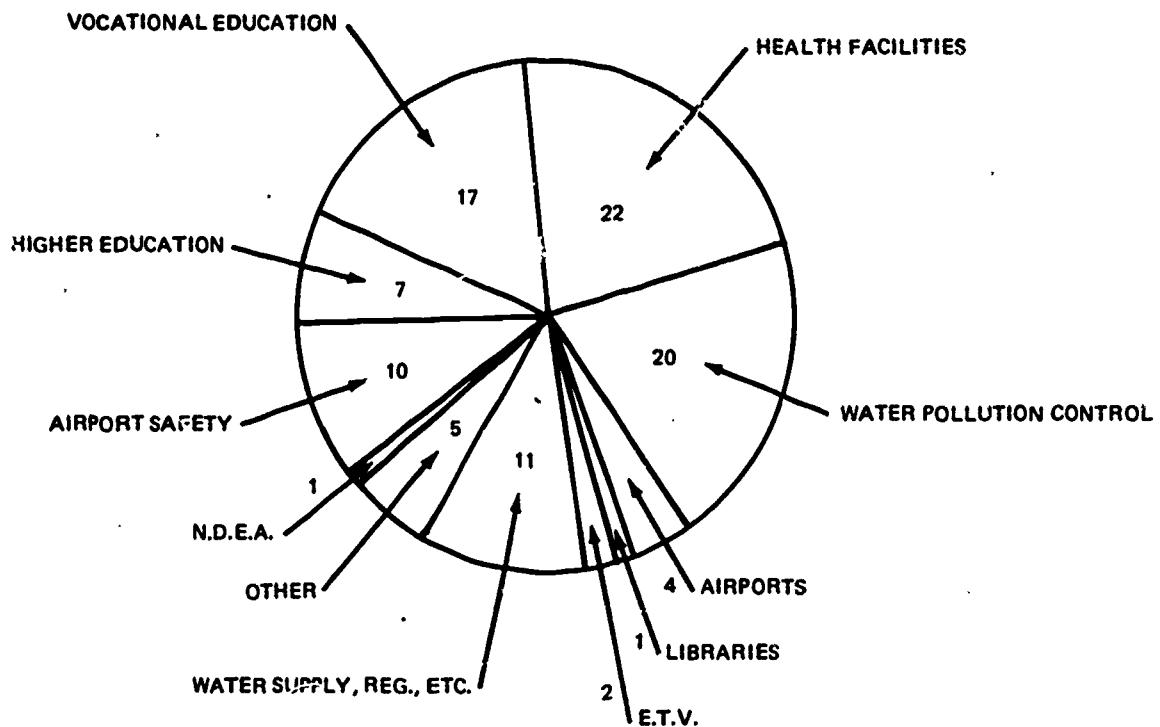
The loan concept, which originated with the Appalachian program and has since become the basis for a national housing program, provides monies to cover specific items that a sponsor must fund in order to make application and obtain mortgage insurance commitment under Section 221 or 236 of the National Housing Act. Among those items are land options, market analyses, consultant and processing fees, preliminary architectural and site engineering fees and construction loan financing fees. The costs of these items normally can be included in a mortgage which means that when a construction loan or a permanent insured mortgage is made for a project, the loan can be repaid. Provisions also are made for waiver of the planning loan when made to a non-profit corporation which does not succeed in getting the financing for the project or if it is determined that repayment of the planning loan cannot be made for mortgage proceeds.

The Commission also has aided West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina in drafting state legislation to permit creation of state housing authorities and in the actual establishment of these corporations.

As of FY 1972 \$491,000 had been repaid to the revolving loan fund including \$176,800 in fiscal 1972.

SECTION 214 - SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS

**Approvals by Type of Program
Fiscal Year 1972**



Total Funds: 209,228

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS

The Commission supplemental grants program, Section 214, is perhaps the Appalachian program's most important other-than-highway component.

With traditionally low tax bases, the Appalachian states in the past have not been able to get their fair share of the federal monies available for construction

of basic public facilities. Although eligible in every other way for a variety of federal grants, the states often were unable to meet the matching requirement making it impossible for communities and states to tap federal monies. Implementation of the Appalachian program made it possible for the states to secure "supplemental" funds from the Commission to increase the federal share to a reasonable level.

These supplemental grants may be used to increase the authorized federal percentage under existing "basic agency" grants, which vary from

30 to 66 percent, to a maximum of 80 percent. The amount of supplementation is determined by the applicant's ability to match the federal share on a dollar basis.

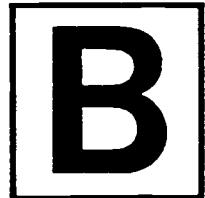
A 1971 amendment to the Act now makes it possible for Section 214 funds also to be used as "first dollar" grants when it is impossible because of money limitations for an applicant to qualify for a basic federal grant. \$1,425,035 in first dollar grant approvals (seven projects in four states) were made during fiscal 1972.

A total of more than \$50 million was invested in all Section 214 grants during FY 1972 including both first dollar and airport safety grants.

Table VI
Appalachian Supplemental Grants

	Cumulative Through 1972			1972 Program		
	No. of Proj.	Amount (Dollars)	Percent	No. of Proj.	Amount (Dollars)	Percent
Vocational Education	352	\$ 53,190	20.6	70	\$ 8,762	17
Higher Education	194	49,631	19.2	23	3,383	7
Libraries	103	7,870	3.1	10	495	1
National Defense Education Act	33	6,304	2.5	9	695	1
Educational Television	19	3,080	1.2	5	785	2
Health Facilities	324	67,504	26.2	45	10,951	22
Sewage Treatment Fac.	190	37,108	14.4	39	10,128	20
Water & Sewer Systems	111	14,285	5.5	31	5,808	11
Airports	75	7,857	3.0	16	2,209	4
Airport Safety	22	5,183	2.0	19	5,123	10
Other	89	5,592	2.3	26	2,477	5
Total	1,512	\$257,964	100.0	289	\$50,816	100

RESEARCH AND PLANNING



Both research and planning are vital links in the Commission's efforts to aid the Region. There is, of course, neither one massive piece of research nor one master plan that can provide all of the solutions for all of the problems facing a region as large and as heterogeneous as Appalachia. Under the Act, the Commission is directed to address a wide spectrum of problems and to carry out the various research projects and formulate the plans necessary to help solve them. Such efforts are provided for under Section 302 of the Act.

Coal Research

A major research effort—a series of studies dealing with all aspects of the coal industry from public policies to workman's compensation to surface mining—were near completion at the end of fiscal 1972. Carried out by consultants, this research is designed to provide the expert knowledge and comprehensive information needed to help state and federal governments and the industry to make and implement policy decisions and actions regarding the coal industry.

Preliminary results for the research were submitted to the Commission in late fiscal 1972; final results are expected to be available in early calendar year 1974.

Communications

In 1972, the Commission expanded its communications effort which first began in fiscal 1971 with a U.S. Office of Education contract for \$42,050 with the Commission to investigate the education and public services potential of a telecommunications satellite. Such a satellite is

scheduled to be launched by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the spring of 1974. It is expected that this satellite and future experimental satellites will be in a position over the Region for several hours weekly and could be used to improve currently existing communications. The results of a study on communications satellites and implementation conducted by Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., will be available in early fiscal 1973.

The Commission's communications programs section in the summer of 1972 began a separate survey of all communications systems from emergency medical systems to public and commercial broadcast stations. The information gleaned from this survey, which is being conducted on the LDD level, will form the basis for individual communications improvement plans on multicounty, state and Regional levels. Existing facilities and communications systems will be used as the foundations for demonstrations of how communications can be upgraded.

Cooperative efforts between the Commission and selected LDDs also were initiated in 1972 to determine the potential for using cable television and other forms of communications to assist in the areas of education, health and child development, and community affairs.

Another communications project was the development of a series of half-hour television programs aimed at assisting viewers to obtain the equivalent of a high school diploma. The project, funded by the Commission, is being carried out in Kentucky by the Kentucky Authority for Educational Television.

Evaluation

Continuing evaluation of the Appalachian program is another responsibility of the Commission provided for under Section 302. The object of this effort is to assess the impact of Commission policies and programs upon the Region and the people and to determine the effectiveness of its policies for promoting economic growth, and to pinpoint weaknesses so that future plans and policies can be geared to overcome them.

In 1972 the Commission moved into the second phase of this continuing evaluation following completion of preliminary investigation of the program's first six years. The second phase will be a comprehensive assessment of what the Commission has accomplished balanced against the mandates of Congress and the Appalachian program's stated goals.

LDDs

The need for helping local communities to help themselves in their development efforts is reflected in Section 302 of the Act which provides for creation of local development districts. Multicounty agencies, LDDs are designed to assist local governments in evaluation of local needs and problems and to assist the state in developing plans to meet these needs.

LDDs are directed by boards made up of local elective officials, civic leaders and other interested citizens. Appalachian funds are available to pay 75 percent of the administrative expenses of these multicounty units. There are a total of 69 certified LDDs throughout the Region.

These planning districts provide the people with a voice in, and a means for helping direct, local planning efforts. And, although the organizations take the form of councils of governments in some states and of regional planning agencies in others, the responsibilities are generally the same: to encourage local cooperation; to plan for areawide development; to coordinate efforts to obtain state and federal monies; and to help implement projects aimed at continuing economic and social growth.

Arts and Crafts

Throughout Appalachia are people who possess talents and abilities in arts and crafts that have disappeared elsewhere in the nation. Quilting, woodworking, and furniture building are but a few of the crafts that have been handed down from generation to generation and are a part of life in Appalachia.

Many guild and crafts organizations exist in the Region in which many people work to keep their crafts alive. Some of these groups—Mountain Artisans in West Virginia and Handex in five Appalachian states, for instance—have made their crafts into an endeavor that supplements the incomes of its participants.

Recognizing that with some assistance in market analyses, identification of commercial outlets and other problems these groups might be turned into a productive, regionwide industry, the Commission in 1972 contracted for extensive research into the arts and crafts capabilities of the Region and the potential for developing arts and crafts as an industry. The study, along with recommendations concerning what if any role the Commission can play in this area, is to be completed in early fiscal 1973.



APPENDIX A

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ALABAMA



ALABAMA

State total	3,444.2
Population of counties in Appalachia	2,137.3
Bibb	13.8
Blount	26.9
Calhoun	103.1
Chambers	36.4
Cherokee	15.6
Chilton	25.2
Clay	12.6
Cleburne	11.0
Colbert	49.6
Coosa	10.7
Cullman	52.4
De Kalb	42.0
Elmore	33.5
Etowah	94.1
Fayette	16.3
Franklin	23.9
Jackson	39.2
Jefferson	645.0
Lamar	14.3
Lauderdale	68.1
Lawrence	27.3
Limestone	41.7
Madison	186.5
Marion	23.8
Marshall	54.2
Morgan	77.3
Pickens	20.3
Randolph	18.3
St. Clair	28.0
Shelby	38.0
Talladega	65.3
Tallapoosa	33.8
Tuscaloosa	116.0
Walker	56.2
Winston	16.7

ALABAMA

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Child Devel. Nutrition Program	Jefferson	\$ 1,085,941	\$ 549,570	\$ 179,305	\$ 0
Comprehensive Child Services		727,293	517,869	169,647	0
NE Ala. Ctr. for Early Childhood Education	Madison	1,567,897	1,104,374	431,666	0
East Ala. Early Child Dev. Prog. Staff	10 Counties	95,983	71,987	23,736	0
East Ala. Early Childhood Dev. Prog.	Etowah	599,000	447,750	144,009	0
Area II Cherokee Co. Early Child Dev. Prog.	Cherokee	68,320	50,315	17,605	0
Area III Calhoun Co. Early Child Dev. Prog.	Calhoun	242,995	183,108	56,094	0
Area IV Cleburne Co. Early Child Dev. Prog.	Cleburne	80,974	62,969	17,665	0
Area V Talladega-Clay-Randolph Co. Child Dev.	3 Counties	767,053	571,306	188,747	0
Area VI Chambers-Tallapoosa Fam. Child Dev.	2 Counties	735,523	557,905	170,618	0
Comprehensive Day Care Svrs.	Jefferson	347,627	254,999	92,396	0
Area DAC Fam.-Child Dev. Program	Chilton	411,208	306,546	93,919	0
St. Clair Co. Child Dev. Program	St. Clair	783,851	615,619	165,632	0
Blount Co. Child Dev. Program	Blount	533,861	392,763	137,390	0
Area DAC Fam.-Child Dev. Program	Shelby	472,532	352,501	107,228	0
Walker Co. Child Dev. and Home Care Prog.	Walker	660,783	484,348	171,251	0
Florence Co. Child Dev. Program	Florence	169,852	130,332	37,560	0
Early Childhood Dev. Staffing—Reg. III	6 Counties	85,464	62,865	22,199	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 9,436,157	\$ 6,717,126	\$ 2,226,667	\$ 0

Section 202 (Health).

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Tri-County Appalachian Health Planning	3 Counties	\$ 226,033	\$ 0	\$ 169,525	\$ 0
Allied Health Education Manpower Development	Morgan	54,394	0	40,795	0
Dental Health Program	Morgan	29,641	0	22,231	0
Tri-County Diagnostic and Treatment Services	Morgan	732,219	0	539,489	0
Ala. Mental Health Program*	Morgan	301,855	0	224,281	0
Associate Degree Nursing Program	Multicounty	177,738	0	133,303	0
Decatur General Hospital Physical Therapy**	Morgan	39,102	0	31,282	0
Athens-Limestone Hospital Physical Therapy**	Limestone	9,148	0	8,990	0

ALABAMA (continued)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Comprehensive Alcoholism Services*	Morgan	159,387	0	134,687	0
Rescue for the Retarded	Morgan	336,498	0	284,998	0
Medical Records Technology Program	Morgan	75,686	0	74,420	0
Medical Records Training Program—Calhoun Jr. College	Limestone	72,521	0	54,196	0
Medical Information	4 Counties	54,822	0	40,357	0
Medical & Paramedical Student Recruitment Prog.	Jefferson	74,010	0	74,010	0
Lawrence Co. Health Care	Lawrence	692,778	0	660,478	0
Athens-Limestone Hospital Dietary Dept.	Limestone	357,400	0	285,920	0
Mental Health Education Program	Morgan	77,547	0	74,141	0
Northeast Alabama Health Planning	Multicounty	121,535	0	90,130	0
West Alabama Compre. Health Planning	Multicounty	132,974	12,722	85,472	0
Decatur General Hospital Facilities	Morgan	337,014	0	269,611	0
Cerebral Palsy Dev. Day-Care Prog.	Multicounty	29,065	0	28,770	0
Allied Hlth. Advisor-Instr.	Limestone	26,400	0	26,154	0
Tenn. Valley Rehab. Ctr. Staff—Equip.		302,842	0	225,722	0
District Air Pollution Control Prog.	Multicounty	100,000	75,000	25,000	0
Roosevelt City Area Family Hlth. Ctr. Prog.	Jefferson	568,350	350,000	218,350	0
North Ala. Occupational Health Services		90,566	0	87,699	0
Comprehensive Health Clinic	Morgan	513,555	0	256,777	154,067
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 5,674,784	\$ 437,722	\$4,166,788	\$ 154,067

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Section 207 Funds
Alabama Housing Inc. Cullman	Cullman	\$ 21,588	\$ 17,270
Top of Ala. Housing Corp.	5 Counties	95,000	76,000
Technical Assist. Study and Imple. for Housing		85,000	85,000
Total Approved FY 1972		\$201,588	\$178,270

Section 211 (Education)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Randolph Co. Area Voc. Cntr.	Randolph	\$ 500,000	\$ 0	\$ 250,000	\$ 150,000
Career Orient. and Exploration		150,000	0	75,000	0
Industrial Development Trng.		400,000	0	300,000	0
Alexander City Jr. Col. Voc. Trng.	Tallapoosa	750,000	0	375,000	135,750
DeKalb Co. Tech. School	DeKalb	750,000	0	375,000	22,500
Gadsden Area Voc. School	Etowah	1,000,000	0	500,000	178,000
St. Clair Co. Area Voc. Tech. School	St. Clair	500,000	0	250,000	109,500
Cleburne Co. Area Voc. Cntr.	Cleburne	400,000	0	200,000	119,600
George C. Wallace State Trade School	Cullman	500,000	0	250,000	150,000
Career Ed. Prog. for Appalachian Ala.		350,000	124,218	225,782	0
Clay Co. Area Voc. Tech. School	Clay	250,000	0	125,000	75,000
Blount Co. Area Voc. Tech. School	Blount	500,000	0	250,000	150,000
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 6,050,000	\$ 124,218	\$3,175,782	\$1,090,350

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
Albertville Sewage Treatment Fac.	Marshall	\$ 1,174,000	\$ 1,068,900	\$ 0	\$ 105,100
Huntsville Mental Hlth. Center	Madison	1,577,000	617,000	0	200,000
N.E. Morgan Co. Water System	Morgan	330,500	165,250	0	78,000
Town of Center Water and Sewer System	Cherokee	808,400	404,200	0	150,000
Rogersville Sanitary Sewage	Lauderdale	48,860	16,124	0	14,658
Muscle Shoals Airport	Colbert	650,012	325,342	0	194,668
Muscle Shoals Airport Improvements**	Colbert	202,988	110,098	0	52,292
Hargrove Van De Graff Field Airport Improvmts.	Tuscaloosa	189,536	94,768	0	46,013
Tuscaloosa-Van De Graff Airport	Tuscaloosa	36,864	18,432	0	18,432
Birmingham Mun. Airport Improvements	Jefferson	1,863,000	931,500	0	558,900
Anniston Calhoun Co. Airport Improvements (Sfty.)	Calhoun	257,220	128,610	0	77,166
Elmore Co. Hlth. Cntr.	Elmore	177,500	106,500	0	30,000
13 Colleges In Appalachia Equip. ETV Included		198,860	99,430	0	59,658
Cherokee Sewage System	Colbert	325,000	129,150	0	97,500

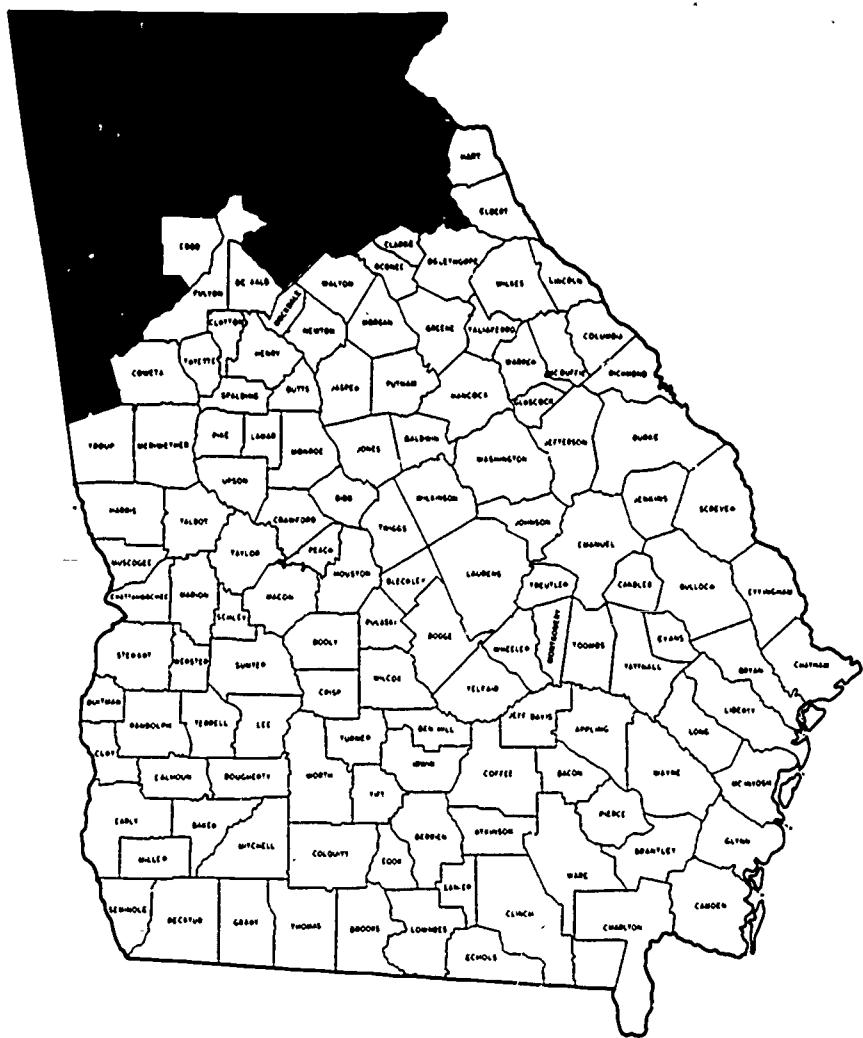
ALABAMA (continued)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
Birmingham Municipal Airport Apron Paving	Jefferson	3,980,540	1,990,270	0	1,000,000
Montevallo Water System	Shelby	414,000	207,000	0	90,000
University College—Univ. of Alabama	Jefferson	1,120,000	502,276	0	292,724
Community Hospital	Elmore	3,140,300	1,000,000	0	175,000
Parrish Water System	Walker	409,600	204,800	0	100,000
Vernon Sewer	Lamar	628,100	345,455	0	125,620
Clay Co. Water Supply System	Clay	1,012,800	437,800	0	125,000
Athens Sewage System.-Imp.	Limestone	2,532,000	1,392,600	0	250,000
Blount Memorial Hospital	Blount	1,032,000	350,000	0	150,000
Jasper Water System	Walker	1,551,000	775,500	0	300,000
Hope Haven School Rehabilitation Center	Colbert	291,000	166,046	0	58,200
Total Approved FY 1972		\$23,951,080	\$11,587,051	\$ 0	\$4,348,931

Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 302 Funds
Top of Alabama Education Demonstration	Multicounty	\$ 103,834	\$ 100,000	\$ 93,450
Impred.-Compre. Appalachian Development Plan	Multicounty	79,099	0	59,327
Muscle Shoals Council of Local Governments	Multicounty	79,997	0	59,998
North Central Reg. Council of Govts.	Multicounty	4,800	0	3,600
North Central Ala. Reg. Council of Govts.	Multicounty	74,425	0	55,819
Top of Ala. Council of Govts.	Multicounty	86,662	0	64,996
West Ala. Plng. & Dev. Comm.	Multicounty	60,000	0	45,000
Birmingham Regional Plng. Comm.	Multicounty	100,000	0	75,000
East Ala. Reg. Plng. & Dev. Comm.	Multicounty	131,152	0	98,364
Central Ala. Regional Plng. & Dev. Comm.	Elmore	19,033	0	14,275
Central Ala. Reg. Plng. & Dev. Comm.	Multicounty	26,667	0	20,000
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 765,669	\$ 100,000	\$ 589,829

GEORGIA



GEORGIA

State total	4,589.6
Population of counties in Appalachia	813.6
Banks	6.8
Barrow	16.9
Bartow	32.7
Carroll	45.4
Catoosa	28.3
Chattooga	20.5
Cherokee	31.1
Dade	9.9
Dawson	3.6
Douglas	28.7
Fannin	13.4
Floyd	73.7
Forsyth	16.9
Franklin	12.8
Gilmer	9.0
Gordon	23.6
Gwinnett	72.3
Habersham	20.7
Hall	59.4
Haralson	15.9
Heard	5.4
Jackson	21.1
Lumpkin	8.7
Madison	13.5
Murray	13.0
Paulding	17.5
Pickens	9.6
Polk	29.7
Rabun	8.3
Stephens	20.3
Towns	4.6
Union	6.8
Walker	50.7
White	7.7
Whitfield	55.1

GEORGIA

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Polk School Dist. Child Dev. Program	Polk	\$ 92,621	\$ 69,466	\$ 23,155	\$ 0
Forsyth Co. Day Care Center	Forsyth	295,123	219,165	68,228	0
Toccoa Stephens Child Dev. Prog.	Stephens	243,160	182,370	53,414	0
Summerville Child Dev. Day Care Svcs.	Chattooga	449,970	337,478	106,097	0
Georgia Technical Assistance Project		9,000	6,750	2,250	0
Ga. Mountains Dist. Child Care Prog.	Multicounty	1,974,196	1,480,647	459,589	0
Coosa Valley Dist. Child Care Prog.	Multicounty	2,181,321	1,635,991	499,418	0
North Ga. Dist. Child Care Prog.	Multicounty	1,920,985	1,440,738	447,204	0
Lower App. Reg. Dist. Child Care Prog.	Multicounty	2,229,777	1,672,333	514,593	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 9,396,153	\$ 7,044,938	\$2,173,948	\$ 0

Section 202 (Health)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Planning and Administrative Grant		\$ 173,111	\$ 0	\$ 129,833	\$ 0
Recruitment for Health Careers		41,722	0	31,257	0
Solid Waste Disposal Project		435,063	0	250,746	0
Apple Valley Center for Rehabilitation	Fulton	126,500	0	94,925	0
3 County Day Care Services*	5 Counties	345,692	0	253,635	0
Nurse Training-Associate Degree Prog.	Multicounty	92,119	0	68,368	0
Comp. Speech & Hearing Program*	Floyd	50,126	0	37,701	0
Hlth. Manpwr. Trng.-Dalton Jr. Col.*	Whitfield	76,162	0	57,477	0
Hamilton Mem. Hosp. Expansion**	Whitfield	4,112,904	0	406,452	0
Hlth. Scholarships for NW Ga. Demo. Area	Fulton	109,425	0	82,069	0
Hlth. Scholarships for NW Ga. Demo. Area		109,425	0	82,069	0
Floyd Hospital Ambulatory Care	Floyd	3,365,954	378,227	593,548	1,009,786
Professional Health Coordinator*	Fulton	29,291	0	21,969	0
Professional Health Coordinator		32,201	0	16,100	0
Murray County Hospital Amb. Care Unit	Murray	381,250	0	305,000	0
Gordon Co. Hosp. Emerg. Rm. Renovation	Gordon	100,000	0	80,000	0
Sam Howell Mem. Hosp. Radiology Expansion	Bartow	158,316	0	124,263	0

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Dental Health Services Demonstration	12 Counties	99,016	0	98,516	0
Floyd Hospital Intensive Care Unit	Floyd	100,000	0	80,000	0
Paulding Co. Hosp. Op. & Emerg. (Equipment)	Paulding	54,685	0	43,748	0
Solid Waste Disposal Equip. Replace	12 Counties	240,350	0	120,175	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$10,233,312	\$ 378,227	\$2,977,851	\$1,009,786

Section 202 (Health)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
GEORGIA-TENNESSEE					
Ga. Tenn. Reg. Health Commission Planning Grant	Hamilton	\$ 6,250	\$ 0	\$ 5,000	\$ 0
Planning and Admin. Grant	13 Counties	207,065	0	152,831	0
Chattanooga-Hamilton Co. Speech & Hearing Proj.	Hamilton	118,233	0	93,088	0
Reg. Info. & Referral Center		37,208	0	37,161	0
Georgia-Tennessee Dental Health Program*	Davidson	355,662	0	333,370	0
Orange Grove Center for the Retarded (Phase III)	Hamilton	782,285	0	189,406	0
Regional Pub. Hlth. Svcs. Ofc.	Multicounty	375,951	0	282,000	0
John L. Hutcheson Memorial Tri-Co. Hospital	Catoosa	702,500	0	525,000	0
Ga. Tenn. Reg. Solid Waste Col. Dis. Sys. Equip. Suppl.	31 Counties	22,000	0	17,600	0
Southeast Tenn. Mental Health		193,601	0	129,128	0
Speech and Hearing Center	Bradley	42,564	0	31,200	0
Northwest Ga. Mental Health		141,184	0	60,494	0
John L. Hutcheson Mem. Hosp. Exp.	Catoosa	1,843,750	945,000	378,900	0
Appalachian Student Health Program		23,200	0	16,000	0
Vanderbilt Student Health Coalition Project		102,161	20,000	16,161	0
Reg. Emerg. Medical Services		63,490	0	44,000	0
Marion Co. Hlth. Ctr. Renovation & Exp.	Marion	76,667	0	53,667	0
Org. & Planning for Compre. Hlth. Planning		46,666	0	35,000	0
Reg. Health Educ. Materials Center		25,497	0	25,497	0
SE Tennessee Area Health Ep. Center		213,259	0	180,009	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 5,379,193	\$ 965,000	\$2,605,512	\$ 0

*Continuation

**Overrun

GEORGIA (continued)

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Section 2 Funds
Coosa Valley Housing		\$ 36,700	\$ 29,360
Coosa Valley Housing		15,850	12,680
Coosa Valley Housing		20,500	16,400
Lawrenceville, Gwinnett Co.	Gwinnett	69,100	55,280
Coosa Valley Housing		27,000	21,600
Tech. Assistance in Housing		65,000	65,600
Total Approved FY 1972		\$234,750	\$200,920

Section 211 (Education)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 2 Funds
Union Co. Comp. High Sch. Proj.	Union	\$ 350,000	\$ 0	\$ 175,000	\$ 60,500
Johnson Comp. High School Proj.	Hall	500,000	0	250,000	85,000
Lafayette Comp. High School	Walker	300,000	0	150,000	51,000
Walker Co. Area Technical School	Walker	300,000	0	150,000	51,000
Franklin Co. Area Voc. High School	Franklin	500,000	0	250,000	85,000
Ga. School for the Deaf Voc. Bldg.	Floyd	636,000	0	336,000	0
Dalton Comp. Voc. Ed. High School	Whitfield	500,000	0	250,000	85,000
Murray Co. Comp. High School	Murray	500,000	0	250,000	85,000
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 3,586,000	\$ 0	\$1,811,000	\$ 502,500

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
Toccoa Sewage System	Stephens	\$ 1,083,520	\$ 357,560	\$ 0	\$ 175,000
Franklin Springs Water and Sewage	Franklin	446,500	203,000	0	137,700
Floyd Co. Sewage System	Floyd	764,915	421,170	0	175,000
Douglasville Sewage Improvements		310,000	102,300	0	0
Linwood Sewage Treatment Facility	Walker	34,000	17,000	0	9,970
Hall Co. Hospital Addition	Hall	450,476	225,238	0	135,143

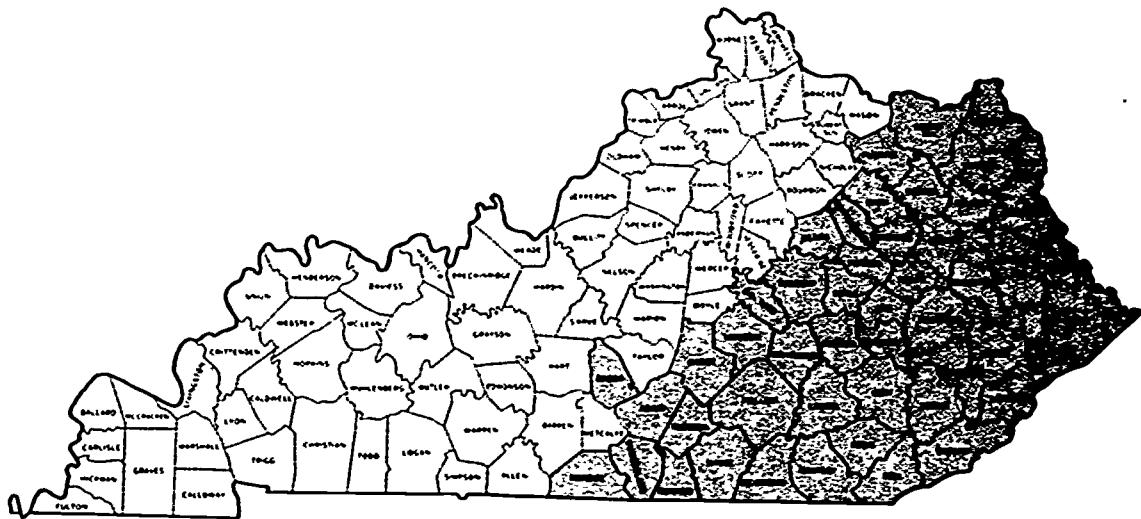
Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
N.D.E.A. Title III Program		479,822	239,911	0	143,947
Lafayette Water System Proj.	Walker	600,000	200,000	0	180,000
Fannin Co. Library	Fannin	149,808	70,404	0	23,404
Gainesville Water System-Phase II	Hall	1,299,000	500,000	0	300,000
Jasper-Pickens County Airport	Pickens	554,350	277,175	0	166,305
Rome Sewer Plant Expansion	Floyd	3,856,000	1,272,480	0	300,000
Calhoun-Gordon Co. Community Center	Gordon	375,000	250,000	0	50,000
Douglasville-Northern Water & Sewer-Imp.	Douglas	887,300	292,800	0	300,000
Trion Sewer Project	Chattooga	732,516	204,740	0	300,000
Douglas Co. Memorial Hospital	Douglas	1,892,950	757,180	0	389,000
Hall Co. Public Health Center	Hall	580,000	137,342	0	263,790
Gainesville Neighborhood Facility	Hall	300,000	200,000	0	39,900
Dade Co. Airport	Dade	487,100	243,550	0	116,172
Total Approved FY 1972		\$15,274,257	\$ 5,971,850	\$ 0	\$3,205,331

GEORGIA Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)
[This table replaces Georgia Section 302 table on page 57]

3

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 302 Funds
Governor's Intern Program		\$ 14,706	\$ 0	\$ 10,000
Intern Program		31,565	0	23,630
Chattahoochee-Flint Area Plng. & Dev. Comm.	Multicounty	16,652	0	12,489
Atlanta Regional Comm.	Multicounty	50,968	0	38,226
Northeast Ga. Area Plng. & Dev. Comm.	Multicounty	73,000	0	54,750
Junk Car Removal Project Northeast Ga.	Multicounty	16,250	0	12,188
North Ga. Area Plng. & Dev. Comm.	Multicounty	86,700	0	65,000
TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972		\$ 289,841	\$ 0	\$ 216,283

KENTUCKY



KENTUCKY

State total	3,219.3	Fleming	11.4	Madison	42.7				
Population of counties in Appalachia	876.5	Floyd	35.9	Magoffin	10.4				
Adair	13.0	Garrard	9.5	Martin	9.4				
Bath	9.2	Green	10.4	Menifee	4.0				
Bell	31.1	Greenup	33.2	Monroe	11.6				
Boyd	52.4	Harlan	37.4	Montgomery	15.4				
Breathitt	14.2	Jackson	10.6	Morgan	10.0				
Carter	19.8	Johnson	17.5	Owsley	5.0				
Casey	12.9	Knott	14.7	Perry	26.3				
Clark	24.1	Knox	23.7	Pike	61.1				
Clay	18.5	Laurel	27.4	Powell	7.7				
Clinton	8.2	Lawrence	10.7	Pulaski	35.2				
Cumberland	6.8	Lee	6.6	Rockcastle	12.3				
Elliott	5.9	Leslie	11.6	Rowan	17.0				
Estill	12.8	Letcher	23.2	Russell	10.5				
		Lewis	12.4	Wayne	14.3				
		Lincoln	16.7	Whitley	24.1				
		McCreary	12.5	Wolfe	5.7				

KENTUCKY

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Planning and Administrative Grant	16 Counties	\$ 269,066	\$ 0	\$ 200,000	\$ 0
Upper Ky. River Mtl. Hlth.-Mtl. Retard Program	Perry	790,650	175,274	355,900	0
Upper Ky. River Mtl. Hlth.-Mtl. Retard.	Multicounty	1,452,349	532,989	179,431	0
Multiphasic Screening Program*	13 Counties	231,975	0	173,981	0
Multiphasic Screening Project		78,178	0	55,940	0
SE Comm. Inst. Pilot Prog. Allied Health Occ.	Cumberland	55,146	0	37,501	0
Bell County Solid Waste Management	Bell	148,205	0	114,983	0
Plng. Dev. Exp. Dental Deliv. System		58,840	0	39,980	0
Whitesburg Appal. Reg. Hosp.	Letcher	188,970	0	151,176	0
Laurel Fork Coord. Rural Hlth. Care System	2 Counties	289,828	112,455	145,373	0
Appalachian Environmental Hlth. Demo. Project	Whitley	299,964	0	224,964	0
Ky. W. Community Field Professorships*	Fayette	78,936	0	59,228	0
Comm. Medicine Field Professorship	Multicounty	91,277	0	68,458	0
Hlth. Serv.-Implem. & Oper. Sup. of Reg. Network	16 Counties	1,858,750	0	456,000	0
Knott County Ambulant Center	Knott	148,649	0	118,919	0
App. Regional Family Medicine Residency Program	Harlan	43,437	0	30,851	0
Upper Cumberland Mtl. Hlth.-Mtl. Retard Prog. Cnt.	Bell	651,444	227,976	243,468	0
Cumberland River Reg. Mtl. Hlth. & Rtd. Board Inc.	8 Counties	2,329,696	998,565	598,956	0
Harlan Co. App. Reg. Hosp. Emer. Comm. Serv. Rev.	Harlan	760,000	0	608,000	0
Buckhorn Lake Emergency Ambulance Srv.	8 Counties	2,402	0	77,710	0
Buckhorn Lake Emerg. Ambul. Service	Perry	209,700	0	209,700	0
Pine Mt. Emerg. Ambulance Service	Harlan	316,403	0	239,629	0
SE Ky. Regional Nursing Manpower Project	8 Counties	32,173	0	23,995	0
Clover Fork Medical Outpatient Project 2nd Rev.	Harlan	29,170	0	51,043	0
Clover Fork Outpatient Medical Project	Harlan	335,025	0	135,825	0
Clover Fork Outpatient Med. Project	Harlan	238,877	0	113,377	0
Harlan Co. Solid Waste Disposal System	Harlan	87,077	0	40,234	0
Ky. River Solid Waste Disposal System Program		216,645	0	137,738	0
Ky. Health Maintenance Organization Program	Fayette	198,719	0	196,301	0
Big Sandy Area Dev. Dist. Hlth. Plng. Services	Floyd	33,104	0	23,182	0
Gateway Area Development Dist. Hlth. Planing Svcs.	Bath	43,840	0	25,300	0
Lake Cumberland Area Dev. Dist. Hlth. Plng. Svcs.	Russell	49,290	0	35,040	0
Fivco Area Dev. Dist. Hlth. Plng. Svcs.	Boyd	29,845	0	21,964	0
Buffalo Trace Compre. Hlth. Plng.	Mason	21,350	0	8,006	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$11,610,640	\$ 2,047,259	\$5,202,153	\$ 0

KENTUCKY (continued)

Section 202 (Health)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Kentucky Infant Preschool Program—Eval.		\$ 144,977	\$ 0	\$ 38,245	\$ 0
Kipp Child-Dev. Centers	Multicounty	4,808,948	3,605,125	1,203,823	0
Research & Coordination	Franklin	258,748	194,061	64,687	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 5,212,673	\$ 3,799,186	\$1,306,755	\$ 0

Section 211 (Education)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Letcher Co. Voc. Ed. Facility	Letcher	\$ 198,810	\$ 0	\$ 99,405	\$ 59,643
Morgan Co. Voc. School**	Morgan	50,000	0	25,000	15,000
Operations for Six Voc. Ed. Fac. Prog.	Multicounty	160,800	0	160,800	0
Floyd Co. Voc. School	Floyd	250,000	0	125,000	75,000
Floyd Co. Voc. School (Equip.)	Floyd	80,000	0	40,000	24,000
Ashland Area Voc. School	Boyd	4,410	0	2,205	1,323
Ashland Area Voc. School (Equip.)	Boyd	19,590	0	9,795	5,877
Rockcastle Co. Voc. School (Parking Lot)	Rockcastle	20,000	0	10,000	6,000
Career Education Program	8 Counties	265,300	0	265,300	0
Placement Programs for Grads./Voc. Prg.	7 Counties	19,000	0	19,000	0
Comp. Voc. Educ. Program Planning	10 Counties	20,900	0	20,900	0
Phelps Voc. School (Construction)	Pike	820,000	0	410,000	246,000
Phelps Voc. School (Equipment)	Pike	180,000	0	90,000	54,000
Boyd Co. Area Voc. School (Construction)	Boyd	950,000	0	475,000	285,000
Boyd Co. Area Voc. School Equipment	Boyd	150,000	0	75,000	45,000
Project Ropes	Multicounty	120,000	0	120,000	0
Reg. Component Ky. Manpower Info. System	Multicounty	107,870	0	107,870	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 3,416,680	\$ 0	\$2,055,275	\$ 816,843

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
Pikeville College Science Center**	Pike	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 75,000
Police Communication Equip.	Boyd	42,082	25,248	0	8,417
Bell Co. Pineville Public Library	Bell	133,250	61,559	0	23,691

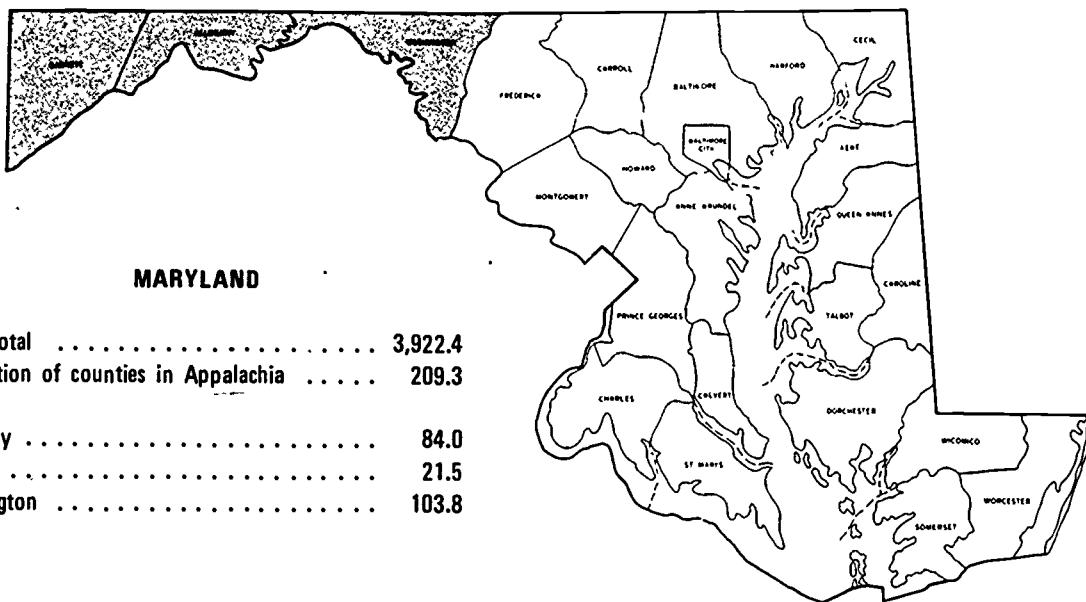
Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
Breathitt Co. Public Library	Breathitt	160,694	40,571	0	28,713
Cave Run Comprehensive Care Center	Rowan	213,000	12,500	0	80,000
Mountain Men's Health Services	Floyd	523,688	49,083	0	300,000
Williamson A.R.H. Long Term Care & Rehab. Ext.	Pike	1,800,000	674,980	0	765,020
Grayson Lake State Park Development	Carter	491,500	245,750	0	147,450
Garrard County Public Library (Renovation & Add.)	Garrard	27,727	9,000	0	4,140
Lewis County Public Library	Lewis	70,100	41,500	0	12,600
Lees Junior College (Equipment)	Breathitt	32,998	16,499	0	9,500
Alice Lloyd College-Admin. & Conference Center	Knott	240,056	93,622	0	86,562
Cave Run Recreation Complex	4 Counties	1,100,000	550,000	0	300,000
Ft. Boonesborough Park Acquisition	Madison	197,200	98,600	0	59,160
Appalachian Comp. Care Ctr.	Boyd	288,000	69,000	0	150,000
Health Physical Educ. Center	Knott	606,430	93,633	0	183,000
Menifee Co. Ambulant Care Cntr.	Menifee	631,800	393,106	0	112,334
Emergency Ser. Add. Renov. Surgery Emerg.**	Bell	341,826	0	0	273,461
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 6,900,351	\$ 2,474,651	\$ 0	\$ 2,619,048

KENTUCKY Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

[This table replaces Kentucky Section 302 table on page 61]

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 302 Funds
General Equivalency Ed. thru TV	Multicounty	\$ 183,509	\$ 0	\$ 127,795
Project ROPES	Multicounty	120,000	0	90,000
Buffalo Trace Area Dev. Dist.		49,831	0	33,131
Fivco Area LOD Youth Leadership	Boyd	18,044	0	13,533
Fivco Area Div. Dist.		56,000	0	42,000
Bluegrass Area Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	30,350	0	22,350
Big Sandy Area Dev. Dist.		52,848	0	39,636
Big Sandy Area Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	98,120	0	72,366
Lake Cumberland Area Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	99,350	0	74,150
Cumberland Valley Area Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	110,800	0	82,000

MARYLAND



Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Statewide Comp. Child Dev. Planning	3 Counties	\$ 136,253	\$ 0	\$ 100,000	\$ 0
Maryland Child Development Project	3 Counties	2,600,000	1,950,000	650,000	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 2,736,253	\$ 1,950,000	\$ 750,000	\$ 0

Section 202 (Health)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Planning and Admin. Grant	3 Counties	\$ 171,107	\$ 0	\$ 128,330	\$ 0
Allegany Co. Health Dept. Communication System	Allegany	78,565	0	62,850	0
Washington Co. Health Dept. Communication System	Washington	81,215	0	65,527	0
Dental Assistant Program	Allegany	44,166	0	42,526	0

MARYLAND

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Secondary School Health Aides	Garrett	16,302	0	10,797	0
Pediatrics Residency Program	Allegany	47,787	0	46,087	0
Mental Health Outpatient Clinic	Washington	28,041	0	17,741	0
Secondary School Health Aide Program	Allegany	122,567	0	61,601	0
Comprehensive Regional Nutritional Hlth. Svrs.	Washington	85,640	0	74,360	0
Health Educ. Services Project		46,386	0	46,041	0
Garrett County Health Officer	Garrett	27,577	0	23,260	0
Garrett County Landfills	Garrett	93,520	0	61,840	0
Washington County Landfill Equipment Project	Washington	164,835	0	52,400	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 1,007,808	\$ 0	\$ 693,360	\$ 0

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Section 207 Funds
The Alexander Housing	Washington	\$ 67,399	\$ 53,900
Md. Housing Technical Assistance Grant		50,000	50,000
Total Approved FY 1972		\$117,399	\$103,900

Section 211 (Education)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Resource Cntr. Addition (OR)	Allegany	\$ 200,000	\$ 0	\$ 100,000	\$ 0
RESA-Demonstration Project	Multicounty	428,793	0	417,911	0
Garrett Comm. Coll. Plng. Tech. Programs		34,000	0	25,000	0
Hagerstown Junior Col. Career Prog. Equip.	Washington	123,692	0	98,954	0
Hagerstown Jr. Col. Dev. of Career Prog.	Washington	12,700	0	12,700	0
Hagerstown Jr. College-Voc. Ed.	Washington	907,415	0	250,000	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 1,706,600	\$ 0	\$ 904,565	\$ 0

MARYLAND (continued)

Section 212 (Sewage Treatment)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 212 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Potomac Sub-Dist. Sewage Treatment Upper Potomac Industrial Park Sewer	Washington Allegany	\$ 179,500 23,700	\$ 25,800 0	\$ 63,950 11,850	\$ 44,875 5,925
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 203,200	\$ 25,800	75,800	\$ 50,800

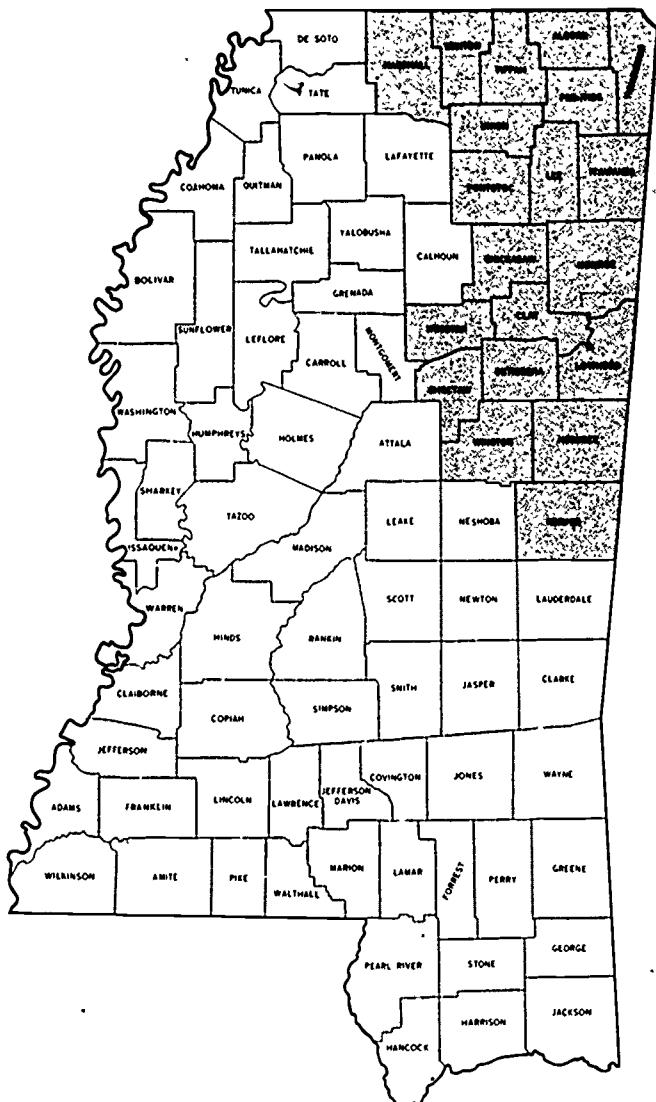
MARYLAND Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)
 [This table replaces Maryland Section 302 table on page 64]

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 302 Funds
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Feasibility Survey		\$ 589,137	\$ 0	\$ 426,528
Veterans Ed. Trgn. Prog.	Multicounty	62,100	0	46,000
Tri-Co. Council of Western Md.		58,999	0	44,333
Tri-Co. Council of Western Md.	Multicounty	131,817	0	86,000
TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972		\$ 842,053	\$ 0	\$ 602,861

Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 302 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Feasibility Survey		\$ 589,137	\$ 0	\$ 426,528	
Veterans Ed. Trgn. Prog.	Multicounty	62,100	0	46,000	
Tri-Co. Council of Western Md.		58,999	0	44,333	
Tri-Co. Council of Western Md.	Multicounty	131,817	0	86,000	
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 842,053	\$ 0	\$ 602,861	

MISSISSIPPI



MISSISSIPPI

State total	2,216.9
Population of counties in Appalachia	418.6
Alcorn	27.2
Benton	7.5
Chickasaw	16.8
Choctaw	8.4
Clay	18.8
Itawamba	16.8
Kemper	10.2
Lee	46.1
Lowndes	49.7
Marshall	24.0
Monroe	34.0
Noxubee	14.3
Oktibbeha	28.8
Pontotoc	17.4
Prentiss	20.1
Tippah	15.9
Tishomingo	14.9
Union	19.1
Webster	10.0
Winston	18.4

MISSISSIPPI

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Comp. Child Dev. Planning	Multicounty	\$ 133,436	\$ 0	\$ 100,000	\$ 0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 133,436	\$ 0	\$ 100,000	\$ 0

Section 202 (Health)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Planning & Admin. Grant		\$ 191,643	\$ 0	\$ 142,223	\$ 0
Solid Waste Collection & Disposal System	3 Counties	555,010	0	374,495	0
Chickasaw Co. Hlth. Branch at Houston	Chickasaw	127,500	0	102,000	0
Chickasaw Co. Hlth. Dept. Renovation Proj.	Chickasaw	32,000	0	25,600	0
Alcohol & Drug Educ. Prog.	Multicounty	21,932	0	18,795	0
Obstetrical-Nursery Fac. N. Miss. Med. Cntr.	Lee	450,000	0	225,000	0
Comprehensive Aftercare Prog.		130,600	0	88,414	0
Gilmore Mem. Hosp. Obstetrical Dept. Exp.	Monroe	1,044,000	0	452,000	0
Regional Evaluation & Trng. Cntr.	Multicounty	247,412	181,921	56,432	0
Coronary Care-Nurse Trng. Prog.		9,582	0	6,700	0
Lions Sight Conservation Prog.	Multicounty	67,678	0	51,538	0
General Food & Nutrition Services		69,367	0	43,077	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 2,946,724	\$ 181,921	\$ 1,586,274	\$ 0

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	Total Eligible Cost	Section 207 Funds
Technical Assistance in Housing	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000
Total Approved FY 1972	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000

Section 211 (Education)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Hlth. Occupations Bldg. Ed. Facility**	Prentiss	\$ 111,840	\$ 0	\$ 88,152	\$ 0
Golden Triangle Voc. Tech. Center**	Lowndes	34,056	13,622	13,622	0
Voc. Tech. Educ. Ctr. Itawaba Jr. College	Lee	73,700	3,685	55,275	0
Westpoint Area Voc. Tech. Center	Clay	609,000	0	310,894	176,305
Noxubee County Area Voc.-Tech. Training Center	Noxubee	550,000	198,650	100,000	141,350
Houston Voc.-Tech. Education Center	Chickasaw	500,000	0	259,700	140,300
Career Ed. Opportunities Prog.	Multicounty	179,700	0	150,000	0
N.E. Miss. Jr. College Bus Occup. Fac.	Prentiss	440,000	0	346,808	0
Voc. Tech. Complex East Miss. Jr. College	Kemper	577,130	0	470,130	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 3,075,426	\$ 215,957	\$ 1,794,581	\$ 457,955

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
Old Natchez Trace Park**	Pontotoc	\$ 73,754	\$ 36,877	\$ 0	\$ 16,139
Ripley Airport (Underrun)	Tippah	-12,382	-6,191	0	-6,191
Phase II Old Natchez Trace Park	Pontotoc	431,000	215,500	0	129,300
Phase II Old Natchez Trace Park	Pontotoc	487,894	243,947	0	146,335
Regional Rehabilitation Center**	Lee	38,000	19,000	0	11,400
Town of Artesia Water Distrib. & Sewer**	Lowndes	39,845	0	0	44,845
Iuka Sewage System Improvements	Tishomingo	110,000	55,000	0	33,000
Okolona Hospital	Chickasaw	994,958	497,479	0	298,487
E. Mississippi Jr. Col. Academic Bldg.**	Kemper	37,132	0	0	14,853
Fulton-Itawamba County Airport	Itawamba	296,607	148,303	0	88,982
New Albany Water & Sewer Project	Union	1,669,548	861,474	0	447,464
Holly Springs Voc.-Tech. Training Center	Marshall	450,000	245,790	0	114,210
Lake Lowndes State Park Project	Lowndes	486,532	243,266	0	145,960
Tishomingo County Health Center Addition	Tishomingo	50,000	25,000	0	15,000
Northeast Mississippi Jr. College-Equipment	Prentiss	17,064	8,532	0	5,119
Gilmore Memorial Hospital Expansion	Monroe	288,550	144,275	0	86,565
Tippah Lake Project	Tippah	235,787	117,894	0	70,736
N.D.E.A. Title III—Northeast Miss.		170,000	85,000	0	51,000
N.D.E.A. Title III		56,448	28,224	0	10,000
N.D.E.A. Title III	Multicounty	144,416	72,208	0	30,000

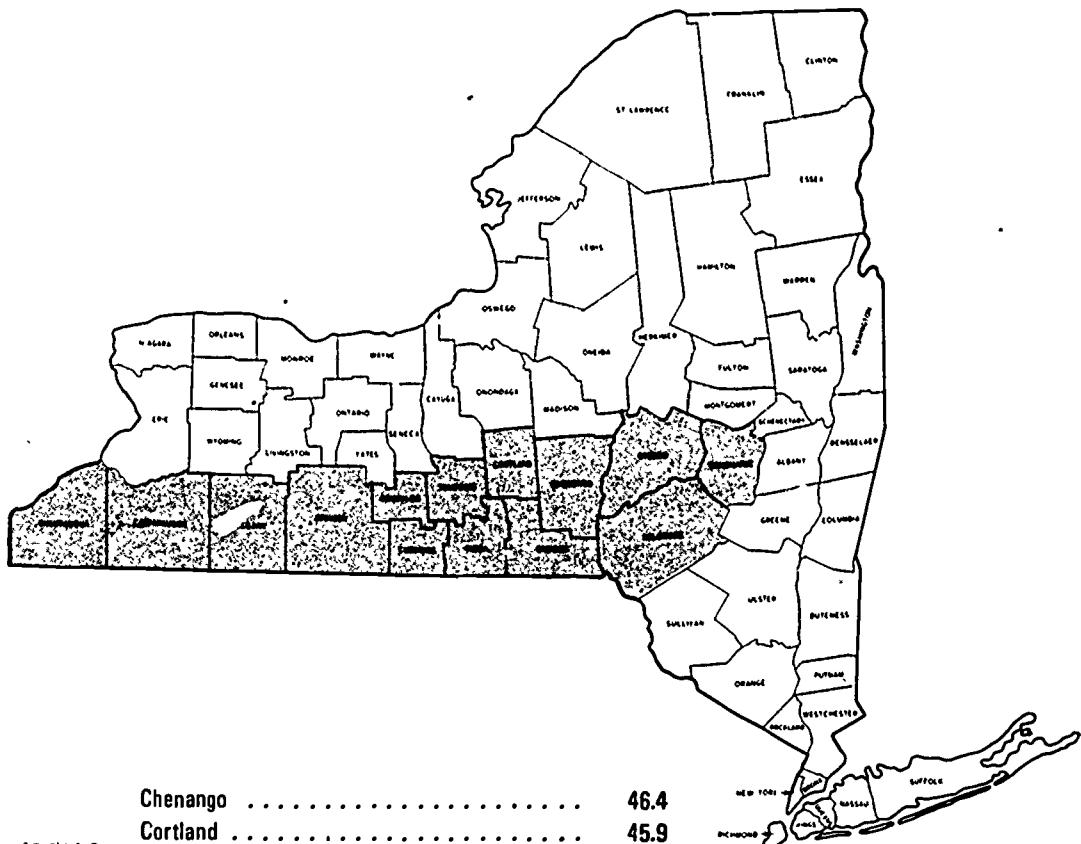
Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
Three Rivers N.D.E.A.	Hinds	137,424	68,712	0	41,227
Amory Water System-Imp.	Monroe	787,200	393,600	0	236,160
Jacinto Courthouse Restoration	Alcorn	62,890	31,445	0	18,867
Fine Arts Communications Center Holly Springs	Marshall	825,000	124,531	0	247,500
Holly Springs-Marshall County Airport	Marshall	314,600	157,300	0	94,380
Columbus Sewage Treatment Facilities	Lowndes	5,130,000	2,821,500	0	1,026,000
Total Approved FY 1972		\$13,322,267	\$ 6,638,666	\$ 0	\$3,417,338

MISSISSIPPI Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

[This table replaces Mississippi Section 302 table on page 69]

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 302 Funds
Counseling Assistance to Viet. Vets.	Multicounty	\$ 31,600	\$ 0	\$ 23,500
Ed. Plng. Prog. 3 Rivers Coop. Educ.	Union	69,853	0	51,650
Northeast Miss. Plng. & Dev. District	Multicounty	87,100	0	65,325
Three Rivers Plng. & Dev. District	Multicounty	87,100	0	65,325
Golden Triangle Plng. & Dev. District	Multicounty	88,680	0	65,325
East Central Plng. & Dev. District	Multicounty	5,334	0	4,000
TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972		\$ 369,667	\$ 0	\$ 275,125

NEW YORK



NEW YORK

State total	18,241.3	Chenango	46.4
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,056.6	Cortland	45.9
Allegany	46.5	Delaware	44.7
Broome	221.8	Otsego	56.2
Cattaraugus	81.7	Schoharie	24.8
Chatauqua	147.3	Schuyler	16.7
Chemung	101.5	Steuben	99.5
		Tioga	46.5
		Tompkins	77.1

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NEW YORK

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Chemung Co. Rural Child Dev. Center	Chemung	\$ 246,885	\$ 0	\$ 231,832	\$ 0
Chemung Co. Rural Child Dev. Center		18,201	0	18,201	0
Schuyler Co. Day Care Svcs. Expansion	Schuyler	80,332	0	79,305	0
Schuyler Co. Day Care Svcs. Rev.	Schuyler	1,850	1,387	463	0
Schuyler Co. Day Care Svcs. 2nd Rev.		4,212	0	4,212	0
App. Child Dev. Eval. & Prog. Monitoring	Albany	72,752	0	72,752	0
Reach Child Dev. Center	Steuben	74,641	2,400	50,416	0
Project Reach	Steuben	6,501	0	6,501	0
Creative Toys & Playthings Fam.-Day Care	Chemung	3,500	0	3,500	0
Elmira Headstart Day Care	Chemung	100,193	20,039	80,154	0
Prog. Design & Modification Monitoring	14 Counties	266,901	162,087	104,029	0
Southern Tier Ed. Trng. Network	Multicounty	232,879	172,774	57,591	0
Early Childhood Ed. Prog. for Handicapped	3 Counties	203,080	37,902	157,553	0
Tomkins Co. Dental Health Services		29,542	0	29,542	0
Rural Ed. Prog. for Preschool Child-Parents	Broome	246,944	187,850	47,508	0
Chenango Co. Child Development Ctrs.	Chenango	141,194	103,908	34,636	0
Training Prog. Age 3-5	Schoharie	53,386	28,238	9,413	0
Tioga Fall Headstart	Tioga	18,372	15,904	2,468	0
Elmira Neighborhood House		30,402	13,005	9,793	0
Speech Language for Mentally Retarded		16,570	9,964	6,606	0
Training Prog. in Early Childhood	Schuyler	19,065	13,706	4,569	0
Dental Attack	Schuyler	8,974	0	8,934	0
Preschool Transportation		37,158	19,469	14,965	0
Comprehensive Program for Teenage Parents		76,375	24,199	8,361	0
Child Hlth. Services for E. Steuben Co.	Steuben	29,524	0	18,631	0
Allegany Co. Comprehensive Child Conferences	Allegany	34,695	0	34,488	0
Children's Place Day Care		117,430	26,851	49,880	0
Dunkirk Headstart-Expansion		22,308	11,821	6,722	0
Medical Outpatients Services in Child-Care	Multicounty	216,809	0	185,080	0
Westfield Day Care & Rural Child Dev. Ctr.		114,682	31,463	52,439	0
Tompkins County Day Care Service		106,319	66,301	22,100	0
Verbal Inter-Project & Family Services		17,431	13,073	4,358	0
Speech & Hearing Evaluation Prog.	Cattaraugus	110,934	35,722	11,907	0
Groton Child Dev. Center	Tompkins	142,000	0	90,500	23,100

Total Approved FY 1972

\$ 2,902,041 \$ 998,063 \$ 1,519,409 \$ 23,100

Section 202 (Health)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Regional Rural Hlth. Externship Program	Erie	\$ 32,710	\$ 0	\$ 20,000	\$ 0
Albany App. Area Med. Student Preceptorship	Albany	35,155	0	26,925	0
N. Y./Pa. Rural Health Survey		200,039	66,967	33,033	0
Cattaraugua-Chautauqua Health Project	2 Counties	413,939	0	374,358	0
Groton Rur'l Ambulatory Care Ctr.	Tompkins	67,380	0	67,380	0
Ambulatory Care Plng.-Cortland & Tompkins Co.	2 Counties	81,370	0	45,275	0
Plng. Proposal-Southern Tier Hlth. Servs. Corp.	Multicounty	95,352	0	58,004	0
Rural Externship Program	Multicounty	83,968	35,000	33,968	0
Org. Home Care Southern Tier Health Serv. Corp.	2 Counties	104,949	20,000	80,496	0
Comprehensive Home Care	Chenango	72,686	0	57,727	0
Steuben County Home Care	Steuben	81,939	0	68,255	0
Tioga County Compre. Home Care Program	Tioga	53,457	0	49,457	0
Cortland County Home Care	Cortland	97,412	0	29,345	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 1,423,356	\$ 121,967	\$ 944,223	\$ 0

Section 211 (Education)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Belmont Area Occupational Ed. Ctr.—Phase II	Allegany	\$ 676,800	\$ 222,280	\$ 100,000	\$ 0
Physicians Associate Trng. Prog.	14 Counties	188,900	0	183,900	0
Plng. Grant for Est. of Reg. Counseling Srv.	Delaware	65,192	0	42,150	0
Chautauqua 80CES-North Area Sch. Constr.—Phase II	Chautauqua	913,500	305,565	151,185	153,742
Chautauqua 80CES-So. Cntr. Area Sch. Const.—Phase II	Chautauqua	838,500	280,498	138,772	141,119
Equip. Acquisition for (15) Voc. Ed. Schools		1,611,232	809,966	801,266	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 4,294,124	\$ 1,618,309	\$ 1,417,273	\$ 294,861

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
St. Josephs Hospital Rehab. Unit*		\$ 50,553	\$ 44,000	\$ 0	\$ 100,000
Broome-Tioga Mental Retard Center*	Broome	113,700	0	0	26,492
Schoharie Co. Mental Retard Center*	Schoharie	32,501	11,419	0	9,755

NEW YORK (continued)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
Binghamton Water & Sewer System	Broome	625,832	312,916	0	109,457
Cayuga Heights Sewage Trtment. Plant	Cayuga	2,673,800	882,350	0	250,000
Sidney Municipal Airport	Delaware	1,133,826	566,913	0	250,000
Schuyler Co. Comm. Fac. Cntr.	Schuyler	360,000	240,000	0	48,000
Second Supervisory Dist. ETV Sys.	4 Counties	195,000	0	0	151,027
Chautauqua Co. ETV Transmission Sys.	Chautauqua	481,580	0	0	385,264
Elmira ETV Translator	Chemung	48,333	0	0	38,666
Cattaraugus BOCES ETV (N.D.E.A.)	Cattaraugus	224,945	0	0	161,285
BOCES 2nd Super. District TV Translator N.D.E.A.	4 Counties	186,288	93,144	0	48,975
Hector Water Distribution System	Schuyler	820,000	300,000	0	205,000
Burdette Water Distribution Syst.	Schuyler	360,000	100,000	0	90,000
Cattaraugus BOCES-South Cntr. Area School	Cattaraugus	146,509	25,000	0	25,000
Hornell-Water Proj.	Steuben	2,484,500	1,242,250	0	150,000
Workshop of Tompkins	Tompkins	270,098	10,000	0	68,848
Workshop of Tompkins	Tompkins	139,142	2,000	0	35,467
Total Approved FY 1972		\$10,346,607	\$ 3,829,992	\$ 0	\$2,153,236

NEW YORK Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

[This table replaces New York Section 302 table on page 74]

Project	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 302 Funds
Comprehensive Teacher Training Program	\$ 71,826	\$ 0	\$ 62,313
TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972	\$ 71,826	\$ 0	\$ 62,313

NORTH CAROLINA



NORTH CAROLINA

State total	5,082.1	Haywood	41.7
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,037.2	Henderson	42.8
Alexander	19.5	Jackson	21.6
Alleghany	8.1	McDowell	30.6
Ashe	19.6	Macon	15.8
Avery	12.7	Madison	16.0
Buncombe	145.1	Mitchell	13.4
Burke	60.4	Polk	11.7
Caldwell	56.7	Rutherford	47.3
Cherokee	16.3	Stokes	23.8
Clay	5.2	Surry	51.4
Davie	18.9	Swain	7.9
Forsyth	214.3	Transylvania	19.7
Graham	6.6	Watauga	23.4
		Wilkes	49.5
		Yadkin	24.6
		Yancey	12.6

NORTH CAROLINA

Section 202 (Health)		County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Project						
N.C. Child Dev. Program		29 Counties	\$ 7,983,363	\$ 5,362,833	\$2,602,430	\$ 0
Total Approved FY 1972			\$ 7,983,363	\$ 5,362,833	\$2,602,430	\$ 0
Section 202 (Child Development)		County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Project						
N. C. Plng. & Adm. Grant		Burke	\$ 275,318	\$ 0	\$ 181,104	\$ 0
Regional Gen. Hosp. & Out-Patient Fac.**		Burke	1,450,000	200,000	150,000	0
Public Health Component Project		Burke	188,497	0	137,623	0
W. Piedmont Hlth. Manpwr. Ed.		Burke	247,696	0	183,525	0
Health Manpower Education Project		Caldwell	253,505	0	170,585	0
Health Manpower Education Prog.*		Caldwell	183,568	0	127,762	0
Alexander Hospital Modernization**		Alexander	328,946	0	164,473	0
Solid Waste Disposal Plan, Eastern App. Region		4 Counties	192,977	0	77,040	0
Hospital Plant Maint. & Eng. McDowell Tech.			80,963	0	67,579	0
N. C. Hlth. Services Prog.			105,137	0	105,137	0
Mountain Ramps Comp. Hlth. Plng. Asst.		Buncombe	123,000	54,500	14,000	0
Marion General Hospital Modernization		McDowell	750,000	0	600,000	0
Hlth. Facility & Hosp. Management Ed. Program		Watauga	63,220	0	28,180	0
Multi Home Hlth. Care Serv. Rg. D			58,022	0	58,022	0
Halfway House—Treatment of Alcoholism Prog.		Rutherford	80,730	0	74,280	0
Hot Springs Health Program		Madison	237,975	3,000	191,525	0
Piedmont Triad Reg. Compre. Plang.		Multicounty	159,761	82,880	5,000	0
Preventive Dentistry (Fluoridation)			137,350	0	121,450	0
Preventive Dentistry (Dental Education)		Multicounty	120,101	0	115,300	0
Region D Emerg. Radio Communications			285,750	52,598	233,152	0
Farmington Nurse-Practitioner Clinic		Davie	98,199	0	68,407	0
Total Approved FY 1972			\$ 5,420,715	\$ 392,978	\$2,874,144	\$ 0
Section 211 (Education)		County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Project						
Polk Co. Voc. Ed. Facilities**		Polk	\$ 27,246	\$ 0	\$ 13,623	\$ 8,173
Haywood Tech. Institute—Additional Facilities		Haywood	340,000	0	170,000	102,000

NORTH CAROLINA (continued)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Sylva-Webster High School (Equip.)	Jackson	100,000	0	50,000	20,000
Franklin High School (Equip.)	Macon	100,000	0	50,000	20,000
Watauga County Revocation Ctr. Handicapped	Watauga	225,000	55,000	62,500	67,500
Hayesville High School Voc. Ed. Facility	Clay	384,000	0	192,000	115,200
Reynolds Dist. Hgh. Sch. Voc. Ed. Fac.	Buncombe	680,000	0	340,000	0
McDowell Tech. Ins.-Adm. Instr. Fac.	McDowell	900,000	175,000	275,000	270,000
Beaver Creek High Sch. Voc.-Ed. Fac.	Ashe	200,000	40,000	60,000	60,000
Eastern Burke Co. Consol. High Sch. Voc. Ed. Fac.	Burke	1,071,508	0	54,256	293,126
Caldwell Comm. Coll. & Tech. Inst.-Renov. & New Fac.	Caldwell	999,072	0	457,623	341,683
Demonstration In-Service Cntrs. for Occup. Educ.		140,000	0	70,000	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 5,166,826	\$ 270,000	\$1,795,002	\$1,297,682

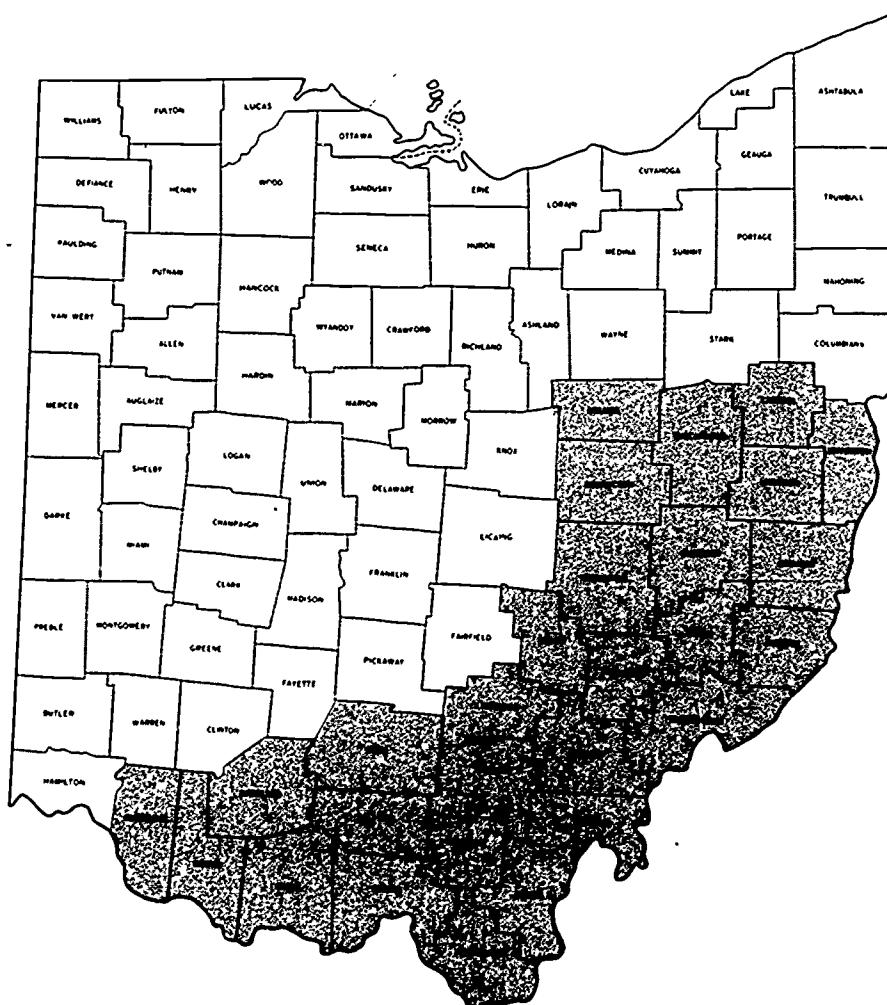
Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
Elkin Municipal Airport (Underrun)	Surry	\$ -12,627	\$ -6,314	\$ 0	\$ -6,313
Burnsville Water Improvements*	Yancey	125,395	33,400	0	37,600
Surry Co. Solid Waste Program	Surry	180,000	36,000	0	54,000
Yadkin Co. Solid Waste Program	Yadkin	85,500	17,000	0	25,500
Stokes Co. Solid Waste Program	Stokes	76,500	15,300	0	22,950
Supplement to N.D.E.A. Title III	29 Counties	333,333	166,667	0	100,000
N.C. Baptist Hosps. Inc. Addition & Renovations	Forsyth	6,079,000	745,920	0	400,030
Winston-Salem State Univ. Lib. Book & Materials	Forsyth	47,805	5,000	0	12,841
Forest City Water and Sewer Imprv.	Rutherford	1,082,950	500,000	0	300,030
Ashe Co. Airport Facility	Ashe	676,690	338,345	0	203,007
South Buncombe Water Line Proj.	Buncombe	340,300	170,200	0	101,550
Davies Co. Neighborhood Fac. Bldg.	Davie	466,296	306,696	0	55,000
Stokes County Comm. Service Center	Stokes	257,105	171,330	0	34,195
Yadkin Co. Community Service Center	Yadkin	257,300	171,534	0	34,306
Lees McRae College Physical Education Bldg.	Avery	749,035	249,678	0	100,000
Total Approved FY 1972		\$10,744,582	\$ 2,920,756	\$ 0	\$1,474,636

NORTH CAROLINA Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)
 [This table replaces North Carolina Section 302 table on page 79]

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 302 Funds
Plng. Grt. Tri-State Highlands Region (Ga. & S.C.)		\$ 75,110	\$ 37,555	\$ 22,533
Environmental Planning Research Proposal		46,741	0	35,460
N. C. Local Govts. Fin. Mgt. Impv. **		16,000	0	12,000
Western Regional Education Center		195,415	0	60,266
Northwest Regional Education Center		261,517	135,400	46,967
Junk Cars Durable Clearance Proj.	Multicounty	34,989	0	25,989
Occur Trng. Requirements Project	Multicounty	71,981	0	53,981
Veterans Recruitment & Counseling Proj..	Multicounty	24,462	0	18,342
N. C. App. Youth Dev. Project	9 Counties	69,905	0	52,428
Mt. Scenic Plng. & Eco. Dev. Comm.	Multicounty	61,064	0	45,798
Blue Ridge Plng. & Dev. Comm.	Multicounty	53,627	0	40,219
Northwest Eco. Dev. Comm.	Multicounty	63,088	0	47,316
Southwestern N. C. Plng. & Dev. Comm.	Multicounty	71,652	0	53,739
(Upper French Broad) Reg. B Plng. & Dev. Comm.	Multicounty	74,295	0	55,720
Isothermal Plng. & Dev. Comm.	Multicounty	76,952	0	56,259
Alexander-Burke-Caldwell Eco. Dev. Comm.	Multicounty	32,307	0	24,230
TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972		\$ 1,229,105	\$ 172,955	\$ 651,247

OHIO



OHIO

State total	10,652.0
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,129.4
Adams	19.0
Athens	54.9
Beloit	80.9
Brown	26.6
Carroll	21.6
Clermont	95.7
Coshocton	33.5
Galia	25.2
Guernsey	37.7
Harrison	17.0
Highland	29.0
Hocking	20.3
Holmes	23.0
Jackson	27.2
Jefferson	96.2
Lawrence	56.9
Meigs	19.8
Monroe	15.7
Morgan	12.4
Muskingum	77.8
Noble	10.4
Perry	27.4
Pike	19.1
Ross	61.2
Scioto	77.0
Tuscarawas	77.2
Vinton	9.4
Washington	57.2

OHIO

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Holmes County Preschool Program	Holmes	\$ 256,648	\$ 0	\$ 220,563	\$ 0
Plng. & Admin. Grant Child Dev. Program	Guernsey	103,074	0	103,074	0
Over Day Care Program	Tuscarawas	139,817	30,260	107,077	0
Guernsey Day Care Program	Guernsey	79,032	10,872	66,850	0
Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Child Dev.	8 Counties	55,662	41,745	13,917	0
Washington-Morgan Comp. Child Oev. Prog.	2 Counties	529,422	269,740	233,848	0
Jefferson Co. Preschool & Parent Ctr.	Jefferson	78,368	5,000	70,000	0
Guernsey Co. Schools Parent Education	Guernsey	20,405	0	20,317	0
Athens-Hocking-Perry Co. Comp. Child Oev. Prog.	3 Counties	861,915	330,618	508,203	0
Zanesville-Muskingum Co. Child Hlth. Care Prog.	Muskingum	85,000	0	85,000	0
Coshocton County Day Care	Coshocton	84,555	16,617	55,308	0
Comp.-Child Hlth. Svcs. Holmes Co.	Holmes	66,439	0	65,307	0
Harrison Co. Food & Nutrition Ed.	Harrison	19,195	2,404	14,132	0
Appalachian Hope Gallia County	Gallia	204,832	120,499	79,333	0
Scioto-Lawrence Child Dev. Project	2 Counties	334,558	212,546	114,922	0
Ohio Valley Reg. Dev. Child Dev. Admin.	11 Counties	58,325	43,743	14,582	0
Coshocton Co. Medical Director	Coshocton	30,770	0	30,770	0
Tri-County Family Planning Prog.	Guernsey	41,088	7,752	14,236	0
Admin. & Mgt. Starte Child Dev. Grant	Multicounty	80,000	60,000	20,000	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 3,129,105	\$ 1,151,796	\$1,837,439	\$ 0

Section 202 (Health)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Planning and Administrative Grant*	Athens	\$ 198,329	\$ 1	\$ 148,746	\$ 0
Ohio Valley Mtl. Retard Eval. Unit*		237,049	15,000	83,109	0
S. E. Ohio School cf Prac. Nursing		112,240	0	25,000	0
Home Health Care Program	Athens	38,032	1,700	5,550	0
Comp. Speech Hearing & Vision Conservation Prog.	Franklin	670,236	0	270,619	0
Oak Hill Hospital**	Jackson	123,552	0	123,552	0
Athens-Hocking Food Establishment Sani. Prog.	Athens	11,736	0	7,736	0
Lawrence Food Establishment Sani. Prog.	Lawrence	11,611	0	7,611	0

OHIO (continued)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Water Supply Improvement Program	Franklin	135,418	0	101,508	0
Medical Lab. Technician Training Program	Gallia	56,768	0	27,153	0
Holzer Med. Ctr. Home Hlth. Svrs. Prog.*		38,060	0	22,160	0
Shared Computer Hosp. Info. Sys.	6 Counties	16,376	0	7,121	0
Athens Co. Public Health Center	Athens	175,000	0	140,000	0
Clinical Practice Groups & Physician Recruitmt.	Athens	300,000	0	300,000	0
Mental Hlth. Tech. Training Program	Athens	48,950	0	28,943	0
Mental Hlth. Tech. Training Program*		75,214	0	31,360	0
Appalachian Medical Student Clerkship	Franklin	113,381	0	89,951	0
Medical Use of Television for Hlth. Svrs.	Franklin	804,060	135,000	669,069	0
Prof. Health Manpower Outreach Trng. Program	Franklin	113,383	0	89,952	0
Areawide Comprehensive Hlth. Planning	Wayne	46,451	0	34,838	0
Central Ohio River Valley Health Planning	Hamilton	20,396	0	15,297	0
Lawrence Co. Home Health Care	Lawrence	37,926	0	35,351	0
Hospital Financial Control System	Multicounty	130,812	0	130,812	0
Gallia Co. Solid Waste Disposal	Gallia	80,000	0	40,000	0
Lawrence Co. Solid Waste Collection	Lawrence	53,125	0	42,500	0
Update Hospital Med. Libraries	Multicounty	10,798	0	8,639	0
Consol. Emerg. Med. Syst.—Phase I		1,182,669	445,210	586,085	0
Consol. Emer. Med. Syst.—Phase II	Multicounty	140,900	0	112,720	0
Health Manpower-Hocking Tech. Inst.		145,684	0	57,000	0
Areawide Primary Hlth. Care Ctr.	Guernsey	32,900	0	20,900	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 5,161,056	\$ 596,911	\$3,263,283	\$ 0

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Section 207 Funds
Housing Technical Asst. Program		\$ 96,000	\$ 96,000
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 96,000	\$ 96,000

Section 211 (Education)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Motel Restaurant Training Center**	Athens	\$ 197,760	\$ 0	\$ 150,000	\$ 0
Lucasville Joint Voc. Tech. Medical Wing Additn.	Scioto	260,000	0	80,000	0

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Harrison Co. Satellite Building	Harrison	954,035	303,035	333,000	0
Pickaway-Ross Joint Voc. District	Ross	4,624,964	1,224,964	1,100,000	0
Hlth. Manpower Inst. Hocking Tech. College	Athens	808,060	0	404,030	41,601
Jefferson Co. Tech. Inst. Equip. Prog.	Jefferson	68,600	0	34,300	20,580
Gallia-Jackson Co. Joint Voc. School	Jackson	3,922,120	1,961,060	430,000	354,500
Total Approved FY 1972		\$10,835,539	\$ 3,489,059	\$2,531,330	\$ 416,681

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
Waterford Sanitary Collection Syst.**	Washington	\$ 73,000	\$ 53,000	0	\$ 20,000
Hillsboro Sanitary Waste Treatment (Underrun)	Highland	-192,000	0	0	-192,000
Barnesville Hosp. Lng. Trm. Care**	Belmont	273,865	91,623	0	200,000
Jefferson Co. Mtl. Hlth. Center	Jefferson	1,488,257	724,930	0	84,013
Grit Removal/Chlor. Addn. to Sew. Trt. Plant	Athens	86,700	28,610	0	19,075
Joel Pomerene Memorial Hosp.	Holmes	1,271,000	294,486	0	126,514
Strasburg Sewage System	Tuscarawas	935,600	100,000	0	140,800
Marietta Memorial Hosp. Extended Care Addition	Washington	936,000	150,000	0	200,000
Guernsey Co. Hlth. Cntr.	Guernsey	188,000	90,000	0	50,000
Water Treatment and Storage Fac.	Jefferson	634,000	317,000	0	100,000
Bethesda Hosp. Morgan Co. Hlth. Cntr.	Morgan	995,270	400,000	0	395,000
Nelsonville Sewer System Expan: & Improvmts.	Athens	1,968,000	984,000	0	248,000
Toronto Water System Improvements	Jefferson	1,223,000	611,500	0	190,000
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 9,880,692	\$ 3,845,149	\$ 0	\$1,581,402

OHIO Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

[This table replaces Ohio Section 302 table on page 83]

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 302 Funds
Tuscarawas Valley App. Reg. Dev. Dist.	8 Counties	\$ 44,020	\$ 0	\$ 33,000
TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972		\$ 44,020	\$ 0	\$ 33,000

PENNSYLVANIA



PENNSYLVANIA

State total 11,793.9
 Population of counties in Appalachia 5,930.3

Allegheny	1,605.0	Fayette	154.7	Northumberland	99.2
Armstrong	75.6	Forest	4.9	Perry	28.6
Beaver	208.4	Fulton	10.8	Pike	11.8
Bedford	42.4	Greene	36.1	Potter	16.4
Blair	135.4	Huntingdon	39.1	Schuylkill	160.1
Bradford	58.0	Indiana	79.5	Snyder	29.3
Butler	127.9	Jefferson	43.7	Somerset	76.0
Cambria	186.8	Juniata	16.7	Sullivan	6.0
Cameron	7.1	Lackawanna	234.1	Susquehanna	34.3
Carbon	50.6	Lawrence	107.4	Tioga	39.7
Centre	99.3	Luzerne	342.3	Union	28.6
Clarion	38.4	Lycoming	113.3	Venango	62.4
Clearfield	74.6	McKean	51.9	Warren	47.7
Clinton	37.7	Mercer	127.2	Washington	210.9
Columbia	55.1	Mifflin	45.3	Wayne	29.6
Crawford	81.3	Monroe	45.4	Westmoreland	376.9
Elk	37.8	Montour	16.5	Wyoming	19.1
Erie	263.7				

PENNSYLVANIA

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Somerset Co. Comprehensive Day Care Program	Somerset	\$ 237,060	\$ 177,795	\$ 55,515	\$ 0
Fulton Co. Comprehensive Day Care Program	Fulton	189,733	142,299	44,959	0
Blair Co. Day Care Center	Blair	68,904	51,678	16,570	0
Huntington Area Model Day Care Ctr.	6 Counties	151,948	113,961	34,662	0
Screen Presch. Child for Comm. Disorders	6 Counties	41,451	26,735	14,345	0
Delivering Comprehensive Svrs. to Children	Multicounty	291,242	187,750	102,790	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 980,338	\$ 700,218	\$ 268,841	\$ 0

Section 202 (Health)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Special Demo. Hlth. Program for Comp. Hlth. Plng.	Union	\$ 152,689	\$ 0	\$ 114,516	\$ 0
Penns. Valley Medical Center	Centre	232,780	0	46,808	0
Penns. Valley Medical Center Revised	Centre	62,606	0	50,085	0
Snow Shoe Medical Center	Centre	132,060	0	47,760	0
Mt. T Medical Center	Centre	45,061	0	36,049	0
Sham.: Visiting Nurse Assoc. Svrs. Expansion	Multicounty	55,385	0	22,572	0
Sun Area Vocational Tech. School Dental Asst. Pr.	Multicounty	80,410	0	63,000	0
Human Services Info. Referral & Follow Up	Montour	34,704	0	15,480	0
Susquehanna Visiting Nurse Assoc. Svrs.	Multicounty	85,645	0	51,180	0
Tioga Co. Sheltered Workshop-Rehab. Center	Tioga	26,320	0	15,270	0
Dental Asst. Program Williamsport Comm. College	Lycoming	41,280	0	39,700	0
Clinton Co. Emergency Services-Demonstration	Clinton	56,130	0	23,815	0
Rural Health Outreach & Training Center	7 Counties	205,566	0	151,466	0
Supplemental Prim. Hlth. Care	Clinton	281,083	0	214,396	0
Divine Providence Comm. Hlth. Sv.	Lycoming	271,568	0	201,026	0
Lower Anthracite Hlth. Care Ctr.	Northumberland	416,245	0	162,346	0
Comprehensive Day Care Center Program	Cambria	514,317	258,444	250,438	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 2,693,849	\$ 258,444	\$ 1,505,907	\$ 0

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Section 207 Funds
Pittsburgh Hill District Housing	Allegheny	\$ 43,101	\$ 34,481
Hill/Center/Short Streets Chester Hill Housing	Clearfield	34,365	27,492
Corry Moderate Income Rental Housing	Erie	27,037	21,630
Pittsburgh Protectory Place Housing	Allegheny	23,900	19,120
Smock Module Estates Housing	Fayette	5,225	4,180
Johnstown Inter-Faith Housing	Cambria	21,175	16,940
Shenango Valley Urban League Housing	Erie	46,250	37,000
Union City Community House Assn., Inc.	Erie	17,572	14,058
Jefferson Housing Project	Jefferson	34,350	27,448
St. Marys Kiwanas Housing Project	Elk	33,872	27,098
Improved Dwellings for Altoona, Inc.	Blair	58,190	46,552
Crafton Advisors on Senior Housing	Allegheny	71,338	57,070
Total Approved FY 1972		\$416,375	\$333,069

Section 211 (Education)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost		Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
		Basic Funds			
Equipment Procurement Prog.		\$ 228,125	\$ 74,754	\$ 109,755	\$ 0
Admiral Peary Area Voc. Tech. Equip. Proj.	Cambria	198,634	0	148,634	0
Equipment Procurement Program	Multicounty	598,344	194,987	253,729	0
Somerset Co. Area Voc. Tech. School Equip.	Somerset	150,000	0	112,500	0
Greater Johnstown Area Voc. Tech. Sch. Equip. & Ops.	Cambria	295,282	0	250,107	0
Hazleton Area Voc. Tech. School Equip.	Luzerne	150,729	0	113,047	0
Wilkes-Barre Area Voc. Tech. School Equip.	Luzerne	113,843	0	85,382	0
Beaver Co. Comm. College Equip.	Beaver	57,000	0	42,600	0
Schuylkill Co. Area Voc. Tech. Schools Equip.	Schuylkill	12,730	0	9,548	0
Carbon Co. Area Voc. Tech. School Equip.	Carbon	47,084	0	35,313	0
Westmoreland Co. Comm. College Equip.	Westmoreland	227,667	0	170,750	0
Western Wayne School Dist.-Equip.	Wayne	24,655	0	18,491	0
West Side Area Voc.-Tech. School Equip.	Luzerne	175,088	0	131,316	0
Altoona Area Vocational Tech. Sch.	Blair	81,400	0	54,750	0
Lakeland Voc. Agriculture-Equip.	Lackawanna	15,452	0	11,589	0

PENNSYLVANIA (continued)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Butler Co. Comm. College-Bldg. H	Butler	1,096,055	0	548,027	0
Forbes Trail Area Voc.-Tech. School	Alegheny	2,706,184	0	755,034	0
Crawford Co. Area Voc. Tech. School	Crawford	62,730	26,413	22,677	0
Mercer Co. Area Voc. Tech. School	Mercer	24,300	0	24,300	0
Hazleton Area Sch. Dist. Career Dev. Prog.	Luzerne	113,500	0	113,500	0
Inner-City Schools Compre. Prog. of Career Ed.	Allegheny	333,811	0	238,787	0
Career Ed. for McKeesport Area School Dist.	Allegheny	100,000	0	80,000	0
Crawford Central Sch. Dist. Career Educ.	Crawford	218,926	0	218,926	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 7,031,539	\$ 296,154	\$3,548,782	\$ 0

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
Centerville Comm. Mental Hlth. Cntr.**	Washington	\$ 503,383	\$ 144,339	\$ 0	\$ 100,000
Burnley Workshop of the Poconos, Inc.	Monroe	86,658	0	0	75,000
Wilkes-Barre/Scranton Airport Improvements	Luzerne	1,047,951	523,975	0	261,988
Wilkes-Barre/Scranton Airport Syty.**	Luzerne	151,307	75,654	0	37,824
Lawrence Township Municipal Airport	Clearfield	645,000	322,500	0	80,625
Rostraver Airport Impr. (Taxiway)	Westmoreland	466,200	233,100	0	58,275
Mifflin County Airport Extension	Mifflin	783,774	391,887	0	97,972
Harborcreek Twp. Sewer Auth. San. Sewer Sys.	Multicounty	2,979,800	1,379,000	0	551,000
Williamsport Mun. Water Authority	Lycoming	1,709,500	854,750	0	278,750
Shamokin Airport	Northumberland	863,924	431,962	0	107,530
Center Twp. Water	Beaver	2,317,944	1,051,000	0	350,000
Ebensburg Water Improvement	Cambria	1,296,800	648,400	0	300,000
Ebensburg Water Improvement Project	Cambria	606,096	0	0	350,000
Homer City & Center Twp. Water Supply System	Indiana	857,750	428,875	0	200,000
School of Hope Expansion	Lycoming	196,567	97,851	0	19,685
Ambulatory Care-Spencer Hospital	Crawford	2,250,000	750,000	0	300,000
Vallonia Industries Sheltered Workshop	Crawford	230,000	110,000	0	35,000
Latrobe Airport	Westmoreland	623,959	311,979	0	64,844
Luzerne Twp. Water Supply System	Fayette	539,725	245,950	0	100,000
Luzerne Sanitary Sewers	Luzerne	1,980,174	656,300	0	250,000
Uniontown Hospital Addition	Fayette	4,500,000	1,500,000	0	450,000

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
Butler Twp. Water & Sewer Authority	Butler	2,345,300	1,172,650	0	200,000
Punxsutawney Sewage Treatment	Jefferson	1,236,400	544,010	0	175,000
Hazleton Mun. Airport Safety Improvmts.	Luzerne	371,700	185,850	0	92,925
Johnstown-Cambria Airport IIs. Site Prep.	Cambria	14,400	7,200	0	3,600
Susquehanna Univ. Learn Center/Inst. Envir.	Snyder	1,274,890	189,224	0	150,000
Martin Luther King Center	Erie	523,212	348,808	0	69,587
Bradford Sewage System	Mc Kean	2,175,000	1,087,500	0	250,000
Harrison Twp. Sewage Treatment System	Allegheny	1,055,400	580,470	0	263,850
Lee Hospital-Rehab. Dept.	Cambria	542,000	0	0	325,000
Central Blair Co. Sanitary System	Blair	1,594,216	694,050	0	400,000
Sweeney-Fellsburg Area Sewage Fac.	Westmoreland	511,400	255,700	0	100,000
Pleasant Valley Water Auth.-Water Sup. Sys.		602,000	401,000	0	233,000
Soldiers & Sailors Mem. Hosp. Renov. & Mod.	Tioga	1,462,357	800,000	0	450,000
Grove City Airport	Mercer	601,400	300,700	0	75,175
Cambria Township Sewer Sys.	Cambria	1,528,600	672,580	0	250,000
Shade-Central City Joint Auth. San. Sewer Syst.	Somerset	1,007,600	403,040	0	250,000
Total Approved FY 1972		\$41,522,437	\$17,800,304	\$ 0	\$7,357,090

PENNSYLVANIA Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)
[This table replaces Pennsylvania Section 302 table on page 89]

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 302 Funds
Northern Tier Solid Waste Study	Multicounty	\$ 50,000	\$ 0	\$ 27,500
N.E. Pa. Econ. Dev. Cnt. Summer Intern Program		52,366	0	38,200
S.W. Pa. Econ. Dev. Dist. Summer Intern Program	Multicounty	35,346	0	25,000
Southern Alleghenies Intern Program	Multicounty	57,335	0	43,000
In-Service Teachers Trng.	Multicounty	154,295	0	78,145
Northwestern Pa. Reg. Plng. & Dev. Comm.		81,660	0	59,200
North Central Pa. Economic Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	96,300	0	65,000
Northern Tier Reg. Plng. & Dev. Comm.	Multicounty	86,667	0	65,000
Northeastern Pa. Economic Dev. Council		109,767	0	82,325
Southwestern Pa. Econ. Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	27,464	0	20,598
Southwestern Pa. Economic Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	102,500	0	71,820
Southern Alleghenies Plng. & Dev. Comm.	Multicounty	43,405	0	32,554
Susquehanna Economic Dev. Association	Multicounty	90,000	0	67,500

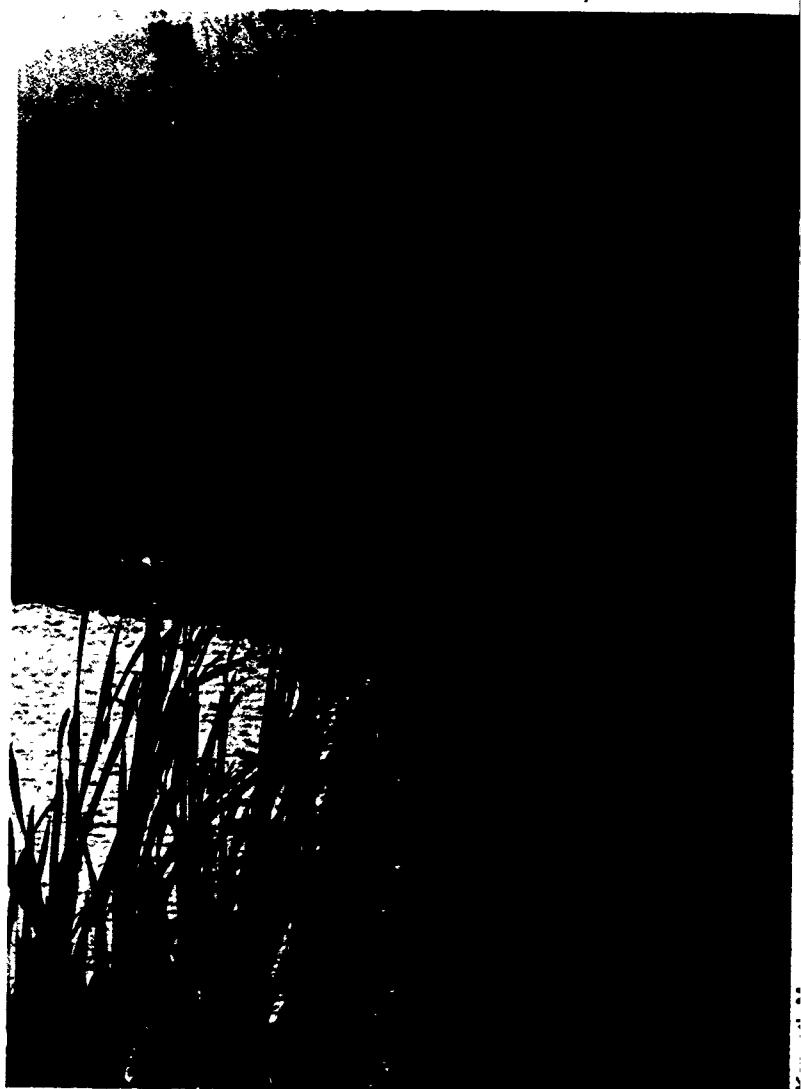
Veterans

Recent statistics indicate some 350,000 ex-servicemen now walk the streets of America with no jobs, few salable skills and no plans to further their educations. Appalachia is no exception. Indeed, the problem is likely more acute in the Region than in other geographical sections of the country. And, while the Selective Service does not maintain records on Appalachians as a group, it is generally believed that the percentage of young men from the Region having served in the Armed Forces exceeds the national average. The reason for this is, in part, the opportunity the Services provide for assimilation into mainstream America.

Surveys show that a large percentage of returning Vietnam veterans are from lower-middle income backgrounds. Consequently, many have less than a high school education while others finished with low grades. Many show poor reading skills. Although there are provisions in the GI Bill by which veterans can, through remedial courses, acquire the basic tools they need to compete educationally, there is an apparent reluctance for several reasons including lack of procedural knowledge. Such persons need counseling on how to remedy their educational deficiencies so they can attend college; how to obtain the GED equivalency test; how to get the special tutoring; and what benefits may be derived from entering school.

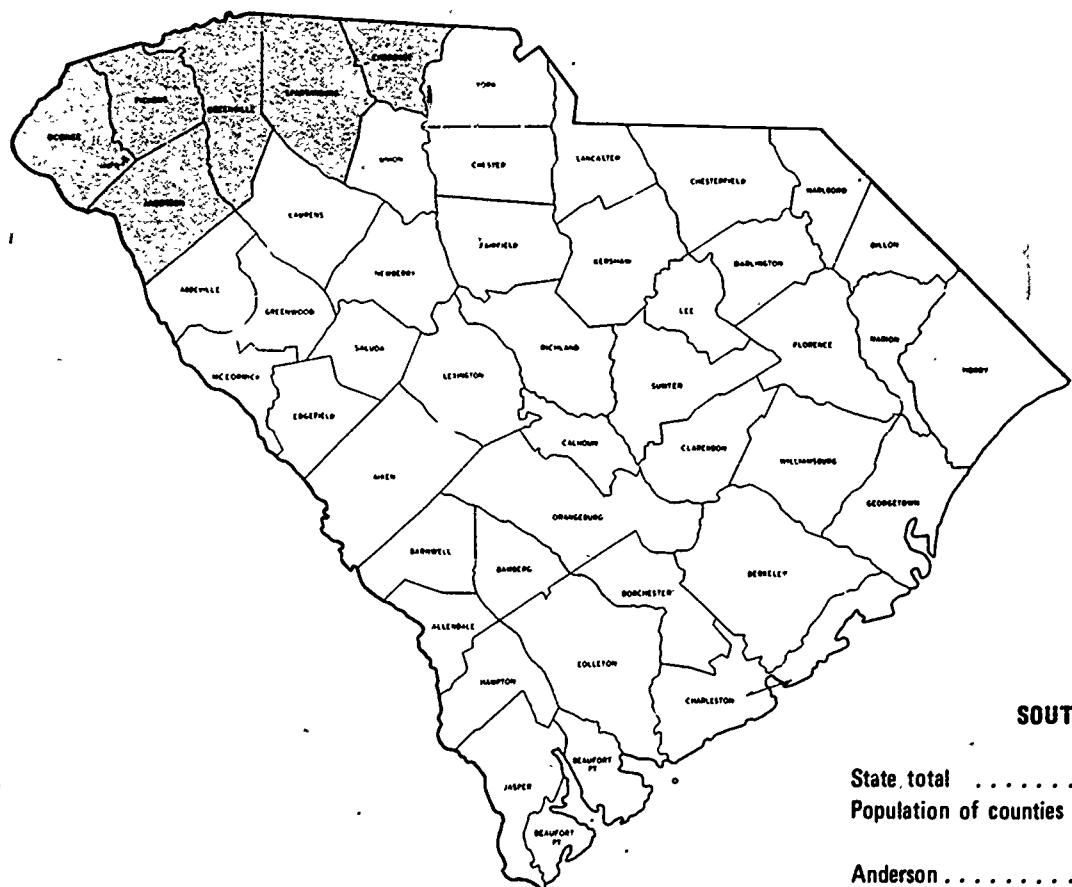
The purposes of the Appalachian veterans program are to provide a staff of veterans to counsel and coordinate employment for veterans; to provide counseling development, placement and followup service for unemployed or underemployed veterans; to coordinate utilization of available training programs; to foster special meetings of employers and educational institutions for an expanded focus on the needs of veterans; to coordinate the participation of veterans in various advisory groups, clubs, etc.; and to insure an awareness of the services of all agencies and groups that would help veterans.

The criteria upon which Appalachian demonstration programs are based stipulate that there should be sufficient number of veterans in an area to warrant such a project; that there should be institutions of higher education in the area and that they should have made commitments to participate in the projects; and that jobs either through the Public Employment Act or in the private sector, should be identified which would be available to veterans during their training to supplement GI Bill allotments. The Commission can fund up to 75 percent of the cost of such a project.



A total of seven projects have been funded with a total of \$129,233 in Appalachian grants. These projects are located in South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi and Maryland.

SOUTH CAROLINA



SOUTH CAROLINA

State total	2,590.5
Population of counties in Appalachia	656.2
Anderson	105.5
Cherokee	36.8
Greenville	240.5
Oconee	40.7
Pickens	59.0
Spartanburg	173.7

SOUTH CAROLINA

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Homin. Liaison and Prog. Dev.		\$ 55,614	\$ 0	\$ 55,614	\$ 0
Comp. Total Child Dev. Prog.	Anderson	543,639	364,826	174,102	0
Early Childhood Oev. Project Revision	Cherokee	3,995	0	3,995	0
Child Devel. Program Evaluation & Monitoring	Richland	253,848	0	252,812	0
Pickens County Child Dev. Project	Pickens	843,046	596,604	227,622	0
Child Care Asst. Tri-Co. Tech. Ed. Cen.	Multicounty	51,054	0	47,093	0
Coord. & Comp. Total Child Dev. Prog.	Pickens	254,966	162,861	81,925	0
Spearman Comp. Child Oev. Program	Anderson	760,094	525,346	228,454	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 2,766,256	\$ 1,649,637	\$1,071,617	\$ 0

Section 202 (Health)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Planning & Administrative Grant*		\$ 270,999	\$ 0	\$ 199,999	\$ 0
Pickens Co. Dental Health Program	Pickens	93,185	0	68,889	0
Health Manpower Oevel. Prog.*		51,423	0	31,070	0
Comp. Speech & Hearing Services*		839,805	0	285,205	0
Patient Aftercare and Referral	Cherokee	34,064	0	25,548	0
Patient Aftercare and Referral	Anderson	28,692	0	21,518	0
S. C. Manpower Oevel. & Recruit Prog.*		25,211	0	18,908	0
Greenville Tec. Paramed. Prog. Phase I		377,993	0	232,439	0
Nursing In-Service Education Project*	Greenville	29,419	0	29,237	0
Health Manpower Development*	Spartanburg	91,299	0	67,254	0
Health Manpower Development*		89,830	0	65,125	0
Greenville Tec. Paramed. Prog. Phase II		247,834	0	154,011	0
Spartanburg Hlth. Manpower Oevel. Proj.		52,227	0	39,171	0
Oconee Voc. Center LPN Program	Oconee	24,115	0	18,086	0
Regional Dental Health Program	6 Counties	20,000	0	15,000	0
Health Education Corps Program	Multicounty	96,703	0	96,438	0
Student Stipend for Family Practitioner Residency	Spartanburg	244,342	0	163,458	0
Family Practice Residency Greenville	Greenville	410,144	75,000	242,269	0
Greenville Tec. Paramed. Prog. Phase 3*	Greenville	182,925	0	121,697	0
Reg. Alcoholic & Drug Abuse Ed. Info. Oir. Svrs.	Richland	42,714	0	41,313	0
Reg. Alcohol & Drug Abuse Ed. Info. & Oir. Svrs.	6 Counties	59,834	0	59,834	0

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Spar. Gen. Hrsp. After Care & Referral Service	Spartanburg	44,525	0	43,978	0
Greenville Phase I Primarycare Cntr. Hlth. Svrs.	Greenville	600,962	0	591,365	0
Oconee County School Health Program	Oconee	53,155	0	52,430	0
Anderson County Public Hlth. Ctr.	Anderson	1,175,200	0	670,200	0
Soc. & Voc. Trng. of the Trainable Retardates		69,842	0	43,542	0
Interdisciplinary Hlth. Educ. Corps.		65,910	0	64,316	0
Impre. Maternal, Infant & Child Care Devel.		155,753	0	132,929	0
Comp. Maternal Infant & Child Care Delivery Stm.	Pickens	107,300	0	107,300	0
Program of Transp. to Prev. & Clin. Hlth. Service	Greenville	53,550	0	50,639	0
Appalachian Regional Addiction Prog.	Multicounty	135,555	24,000	80,779	0
S. C. App. Reg. Emergency Medical Svrs.	Multicounty	136,614	25,588	84,614	0
Anderson Mem. Hosp. Easter Seal Occup. Ther. Ctr.	Anderson	28,374	0	27,530	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 5,939,498	\$ 124,588	\$3,946,091	\$ 0

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Section 207 Funds
S. C. Housing Technical Assistance Grant		\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000

Section 211 (Education)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Lincoln Area Voc. Educ. Ctr.**	Greenville	\$ 107,033	\$ 0	\$ 85,626	\$ 0
R. D. Anderson Voc. Ed. Ctr. Add. (1st**)	Spartanburg	54,000	0	43,200	0
Spartanburg Tech. Classrm. Addition & Shop Facil.	Spartanburg	646,794	0	415,036	0
R. D. Anderson Voc. Ctr. (Equipment)	Spartanburg	121,668	0	60,834	0
Foothills Area Vocational Center (Equipment)	Greenville	338,525	0	169,262	0
Student Job Placement Coord. Prog.	Multicounty	88,800	0	84,000	0
Adult Program Coordinator	Multicounty	280,000	0	280,000	0
Career Devel. Inst. For School Counselors	Multicounty	27,820	0	27,820	0
Curric. Anal. Dev.-Voc. Tech. Educ.	Greenville	60,335	0	51,335	0
Acquisition of Equip. for 6 Appal. Voc. Ctrs.		202,516	0	100,000	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 1,927,491	\$ 0	\$1,317,113	\$ 0

SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

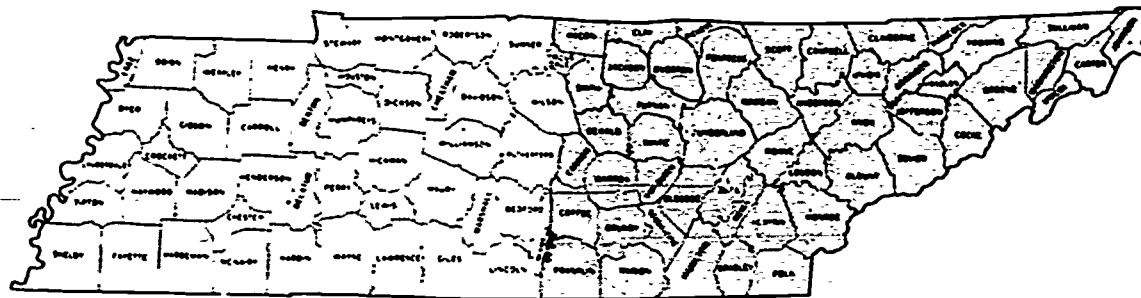
Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Oconee County Park (1st**)	Oconee	\$ 17,574	\$ 8,787	\$ 0	\$ 4,368
Central Pollution Control System**	Pickens	353,900	116,750	0	166,380
City of Clemson Water Transmission Main	Oconee	222,600	111,300	0	64,140
Pickens Water Transmission Main	Pickens	93,600	46,800	0	28,050
Spartanburg Interceptor Sewer**	Spartanburg	16,500	5,440	0	6,100
Oconee County Park-Expanded Scope	Oconee	58,820	29,410	0	14,705
Central Wesleyen College Library	Multicounty	1,000,000	99,132	0	480,000
N.D.E.A. Title III (16 School Districts)	Multicounty	380,074	190,037	0	114,023
Spartanburg TEC (Equipment)		50,150	16,100	0	14,035
Greenville Technical Educ. Center (Equip.)	Greenville	50,000	16,100	0	15,000
Mauldin Rd. Plant Expansion	Greenville	6,210,000	2,049,300	0	547,584
Tri-County TEC (Equipment)	3 Counties	51,219	16,100	0	15,421
Spartanburg Co. Sewer Interceptor	Spartanburg	126,000	41,580	0	59,200
Grove Creek Water Pollution Fac.	Greenville	2,486,000	820,380	0	277,631
Clemson Waste System Improvements	Oconee	431,485	142,390	0	202,798
Landrum Water Pollution Control	Spartanburg	447,400	147,640	0	160,000
Anderson Water Pollution System-Extension	Anderson	197,000	65,010	0	86,950
Donaldson Center Sewer & Treatment Fac.	Greenville	2,705,000	892,650	0	365,700
Homeland Park Water District	Anderson	757,000	249,810	0	355,790
Total Approved FY 1972		\$15,654,322	\$ 5,064,716	\$ 0	\$2,978,535

SOUTH CAROLINA Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

[This table replaces South Carolina Section 302 table on page 94]

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 302 Funds
Veterans Ed. and Employ. Program		\$ 16,050	\$ 0	\$ 12,000
S.C. Appalachian Regional Policy Conference		40,995	0	30,000
Multistate Junk Car Cou. & Disp. Planning	Multicounty	87,549	0	87,549
S.C. App. Teacher In-Service Trng. Inst.	Multicounty	36,245	0	32,035
S.C. App. Council of Govts.	Multicounty	32,000	0	24,000
S.C. App. Council of Govts.	Multicounty	188,020	0	141,015
TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972		\$ 400,859	\$ 0	\$ 326,599

TENNESSEE



TENNESSEE

State total	3,924.2	Franklin	27.2	Morgan	13.6
Population of Counties in Appalachia	1,733.6	Grainger	13.9	Overton	14.9
Anderson	60.3	Greene	47.6	Pickett	3.8
Bledsoe	7.6	Grundy	10.6	Polk	11.7
Blount	63.7	Hamblen	38.7	Putnam	35.5
Bradley	50.7	Hamilton	254.2	Rhea	17.2
Campbell	26.0	Hancock	6.7	Roane	38.9
Cannon	8.5	Hawkins	33.7	Scott	14.8
Carter	43.3	Jackson	8.1	Sequatchie	6.3
Claiborne	19.4	Jefferson	24.9	Sevier	28.2
Clay	6.6	Johnson	11.6	Smith	12.5
Cocke	25.3	Knox	276.3	Sullivan	127.3
Coffee	32.6	Loudon	24.3	Unicoi	15.3
Cumberland	20.7	McMinn	35.5	Union	9.1
De Kalb	11.2	Macon	12.3	Van Buren	3.8
Fentress	12.6	Marion	20.6	Warren	27.0
		Meigs	5.2	Washington	73.9
		Monroe	23.5	White	16.4

TENNESSEE

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Regional Child Development Center	Bledsoe	\$ 219,223	\$ 166,142	\$ 53,081	\$ 0
Exceptional Childrens Day Care Center	Roane	30,538	22,903	4,727	0
		48,742	36,557	5,031	0
Upper Cumberland Child Development	Davidson	1 152,455	864,341	288,144	0
Anderson Co. Day Care Centers	Anderson	1,055,954	791,965	163,416	0
Comm. Day Care Center	Carter	108,385	70,115	25,470	0
Knoxville Nursery Schools Program	Knox	308,443	215,910	39,592	0
Team Eval. Services on Regional Basis	Multicounty	475,610	367,970	42,000	0
App. Comp. Child Dev. Programs		3,521,055	2,640,791	880,264	0
Tech. Assist for Child Dev. Program		195,294	146,471	48,823	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 7,115,699	\$ 5,323,165	\$1,558,518	\$ 0

Section 202 (Health)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Areawide Comprehensive Hlth. Planning Project	Washington	\$ 78,340	\$ 11,547	\$ 37,703	\$ 0
Community Health Nursing Family Clinician	Davidson	199,971	0	172,973	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 278,311	\$ 11,547	\$ 210,676	\$ 0

Section 207 (Housing)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Section 207 Funds
Oak Ridge Scarboro Subdivision	Anderson	\$ 36,100	\$ 28,880
Housing Tech. Assistance Prog.		91,860	91,860
Total Approved FY 1972		\$127,960	\$120,740

Section 211 (Education)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Greene Co. Area Vocational School	Greene	\$ 203,465	\$ 0	\$ 101,732	\$ 30,520
Grundy Co. Voc. High School	Grundy	300,000	0	150,000	60,000

TENNESSEE (continued)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Putnam County Vocational High School	Putnam	800,000	0	400,000	160,000
Rhea County Voc. High School	Rhea	1,365,170	0	682,585	250,000
Warren County Voc. High School	Warren	1,642,541	0	614,585	200,000
Cleveland State Comm. College Voc. Ed.	Bradley	1,000,000	0	500,000	200,000
Campbell Co. Voc. Ed.	Campbell	1,392,010	0	696,005	200,000
Demonstration Projects in Career Educ.	4 Counties	196,000	10,000	98,000	0
Franklin Co. Voc. High School	Franklin	370,000	70,000	115,000	92,500
Jefferson County Vocational High School	Jefferson	1,924,729	0	962,364	200,000
Development and Coordination of Career Educ.	Hamilton	21,770	3,000	10,885	0
Career Education Development Project	Grundy	142,525	56,775	50,000	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 9,358,210	\$ 139,775	\$4,381,156	\$1,393,020

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
Science & Engineering Bldg. UT Chattanooga	Hamilton	\$ 2,593,950	\$ 618,790	\$ 0	\$ 300,000
Johnson City Mental Hlth. Ctr.**	Washington	164,053	0	0	16,405
Univ. Tennessee Mem. Hosp. Addition (1st**)	Knox	121,994	46,439	0	24,398
Cocke Co. Nursing Home**	Cocke	69,889	36,342	0	13,977
La Folette Comm. Hosp. Modernization**	Campbell	395,147	185,014	0	110,641
Tri-City Airport Safety Improvements	Washington	298,300	149,150	0	89,490
Cookeville Library	Putnam	475,199	90,159	0	95,040
Lenior City Sewer—Phase 1 Project	Loudon	700,000	350,000	0	140,000
Claiborne Co. Hospital Addition	Claiborne	500,000	260,000	0	125,000
N.D.E.A. Title III	—	854,317	427,159	0	175,022
Clinton Library Construction	Anderson	200,000	90,160	0	30,000
Univ. of Tenn. Classroom and Lab Building	Hamilton	3,000,000	200,000	0	200,000
Sevierville Hospital	Sevier	1,210,960	629,699	0	181,644
Tazewell-New Tazewell Comm. Cntr.	Claiborne	299,976	224,982	0	12,080
Chattanooga Area Mass Transit Prog.	Hamilton	5,548,115	3,698,743	0	200,000
Scott Community Center	Scott	0	0	0	235,566
Crossville Memorial Airport	Cumberland	199,800	99,900	0	59,940
Lovell-Field-Airport Proj.	Hamilton	799,546	399,773	0	232,955
Chattanooga Area 3C Sewer Fac.	Hamilton	1,000,000	500,000	0	200,000
Tusculum Col. Spec. Educ. Demo. Ctr.	Greene	299,512	156,125	0	156,125
Hillcrest Nursing Home	Knox	1,045,229	430,109	0	76,950

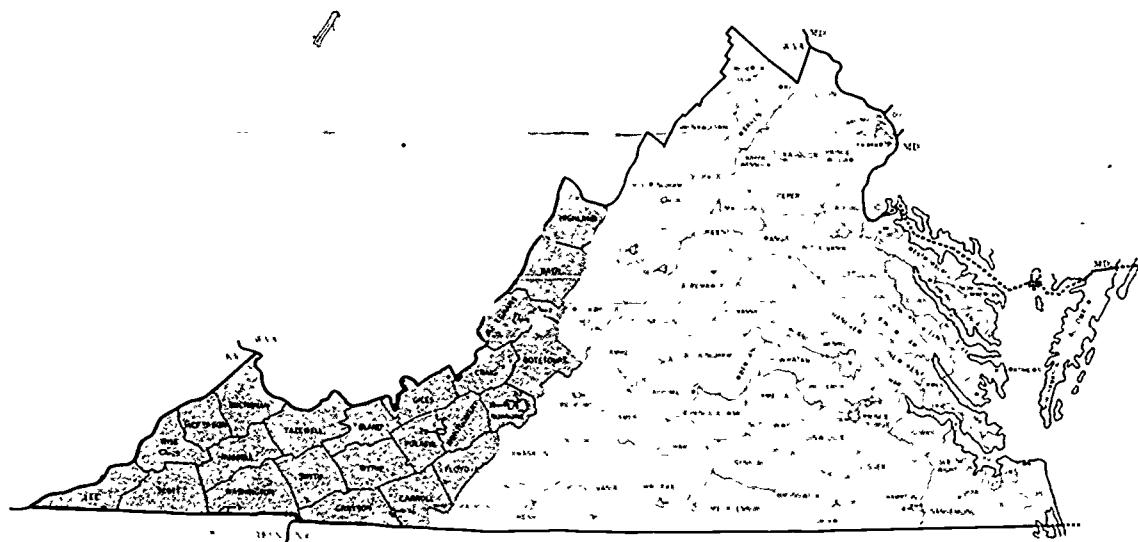
Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
McGhee-Tyson Airport	Knox	2,884,400	1,442,200	0	361,310
Greenville Greene Co. Hlth. Cntr.	Greene	478,272	158,984	0	71,741
Roane Co. Sewage Treatment	Roane	761,000	418,550	0	21,450
Tenn. Appalachian Ed. Coop-Equip.	4 Counties	167,466	83,733	0	35,168
Kingston Neighborhood Facility	Roane	41,802	0	0	27,868
Total Approved FY 1972		\$24,108,927	\$10,695,921	\$ 0	\$3,192,770

TENNESSEE Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

[This table replaces Tennessee Section 302 table on page 99]

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 302 Funds
Little Tenn. Valley Ed. Cooperative	Multicounty	\$ 37,800	\$ 0	\$ 12,900
Appal. Educational Cooperative	Multicounty	34,514	0	6,350
Ed. Plng.-Upper Cumberland Dev. Dist.		29,196	0	21,828
Oper. Reg. Ed. Ser. Mod. Clinch-Powell Ed. Co-op.		280,385	9,740	85,865
Compre. Junk Car Disposal Prog.	Multicounty	400,000	0	300,000
Upper Cumberland LDD	Multicounty	43,928	0	32,946
East Tenn. Dev. District Budget	Multicounty	91,492	0	68,619
First Tenn.-Va. LDD Budget	Multicounty	35,354	0	26,515
First Tenn.-Virginia Dev. Dist.	Multicounty	75,650	0	56,737
Southeast Tenn. Dev. District	Multicounty	106,342	0	79,757
TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972		\$ 1,134,661	\$ 9,740	\$ 691,517

VIRGINIA



VIRGINIA

State total	4,648.5
Population of counties in Appalachia	470.1
Alleghany	12.5
Bath	5.2
Bland	5.4
Botetourt	18.2
Buchanan	32.1
Carroll	23.1
Craig	3.5
Dickenson	16.1
Floyd	9.8
Giles	16.7
Grayson	15.4
Highland	2.5
Lee	20.3

Pulaski 29.6

Russell 24.5

Scott 24.4

Smyth 31.3

Tazewell 39.8

Washington 40.8

Wise 35.9

Wythe 22.1

Population of independent cities in Appalachian Virginia

Bristol	14.9
Clifton Forge	5.5
Covington	10.1
Galax	6.3
Norton	4.0

VIRGINIA

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Child Dev. Program Plan & Budget	8 Counties	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 618	\$ 0
Cumberland Plateau Childhood Dev. Prog.	Multicounty	299,204	0	296,356	0
Dilengowisco Early Childhood Prog.	Multicounty	318,106	5,015	300,140	0
Preschool Prog. for Reg. Ctr.		132,397	1,000	109,128	0
Family Nurse Practitioner Program		32,880	0	32,880	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 782,587	\$ 6,015	\$ 737,886	\$ 0

Section 202 (Health)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Planning & Administrative Grant		\$ 134,951	\$ 0	\$ 101,213	\$ 0
Local Hlth. Services	7 Counties	158,750	0	119,062	0
Patient Transp. Home Health. Services		26,000	0	19,500	0
Clinch Valley College Paramed. Pers. Training	Wise	126,200	0	88,400	0
Paramedical Personnel Training Program	Multicounty	134,400	0	88,400	0
Epidemiology Tech. Traing. Service		30,710	0	25,592	0
Dental Health Program	Multicounty	303,296	0	278,956	0
Russell Co. Solid Waste and Sanitary Landfill	Russell	15,260	0	5,086	0
Scott Co. Solid Waste Sanitary Landfill	Scott	17,800	0	5,932	0
Buchanan General Hospital Inc. Phase 2	Buchanan	3,925,000	0	2,368,170	431,830
Ext. Care Fac. Wise App. Reg. Hosp.	Wise	1,700,000	200,000	1,000,000	57,109
Student American Med. Assoc. Program	7 Counties	66,422	0	45,722	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 6,638,789	\$ 200,000	\$ 4,146,033	\$ 488,939

Section 211 (Education)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Bristol Voc School Project	Washington	\$ 333,129	\$ 21,987	\$ 144,578	\$ 84,947
Highland Co. High School (Equipment)	Highland	26,000	0	13,000	5,304
Lord Botetourt & James River H. S. Equip.	Botetourt	15,200	0	7,600	2,371
Mt. Empire Comm. Col. Mobile Classroom	Multicounty	285,090	0	237,622	0
Southwest Va. Comm. Col. (Equip.)	Multicounty	230,500	0	15,250	53,937
Wytheville Community Coll.—Equip.	Wythe	49,322	0	24,661	10,604

VIRGINIA (continued)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
New River Comm. College-Voc. Tech. Libr. Equip.	Pulaski	47,600	0	19,516	7,997
Scott Co. Voc. Center Addition	Scott	1,425,000	0	712,500	346,275
Floyd Co. Voc. Multi-media Indiv. Study	Floyd	30,000	0	15,000	3,106
Exp. & Upgrading 6 Comm. Colleges Voc. Ed. Prog.	19 Counties	1,302,000	0	651,000	0
Washington County Vocational Center	Washington	1,600,000	0	800,000	379,200
Russell Co. Voc. School Addition	Russell	610,520	0	305,260	146,524
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 5,954,361	\$ 21,987	\$3,045,987	\$1,040,265

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
Wytheville Community College Nursing Educ. Bldg.	Wythe	\$ 321,489	\$ 183,249	\$ 0	\$ 51,438
Ingalls Field Airport Improvements	Bath	403,975	201,985	0	86,045
Grayson Co. Health Center	Grayson	138,093	69,047	0	27,585
Wythe Co. Health Center	Wythe	206,705	103,353	0	45,889
S.W. Va. Comm. College-Equip.	Tazewell	37,576	18,788	0	8,792
New River Comm. Col. Equip. Audio Visual Ctr.	Pulaski	58,233	29,116	0	9,783
Clintwood to Flannagn. Water Extension	Dickenson	721,400	175,000	0	175,000
Pound Twp. Sewage System	Wise	364,571	75,000	0	75,000
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 2,252,042	\$ 855,538	\$ 0	\$ 479,532

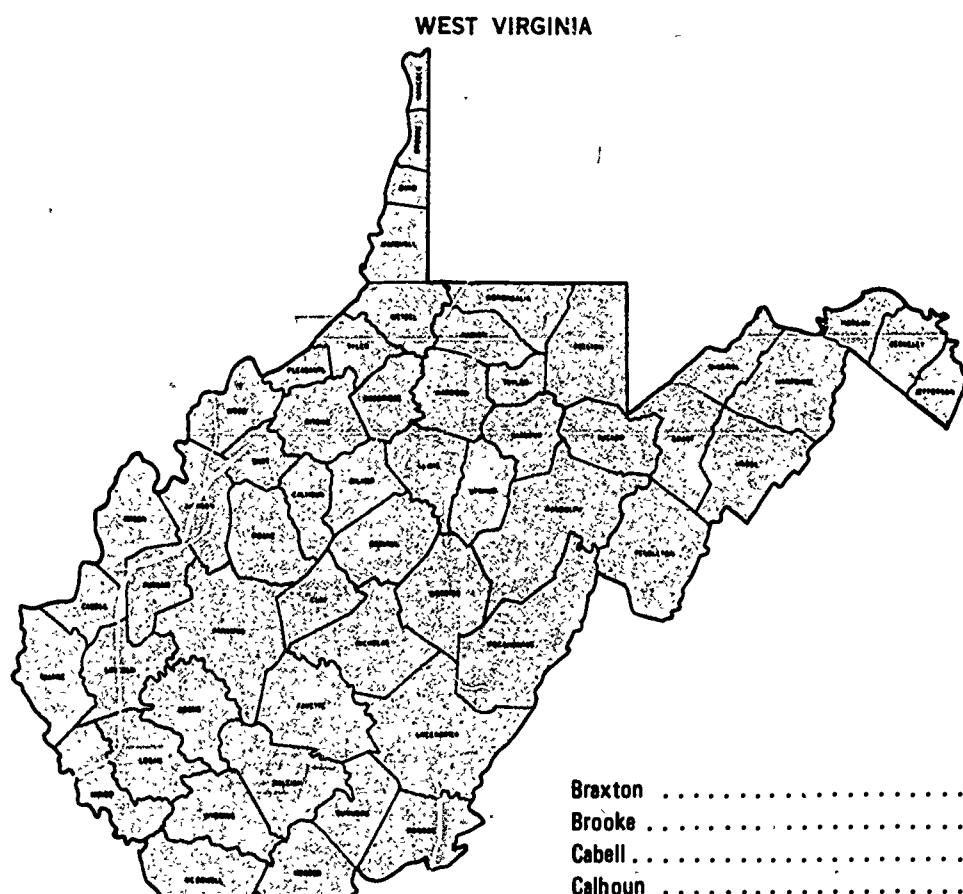
VIRGINIA Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)

[This table replaces Virginia Section 302 table on page 102]

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 302 Funds
LENOWISCO Planning Dist. Commission		\$ 75,688	\$ 0	\$ 56,766
LENOWISCO Development District	Multicounty	140,394	0	100,000
Cumberland Plateau Plng. Dist. Comm.	Multicounty	72,820	0	54,615
Mount Rogers Planning District Commission	Smyth	120,000	0	90,000
New River Valley LDD	Pulaski	101,350	0	53,209
Fifth Plng. District Comm.	Multicounty	79,307	0	59,480
Central Shenandoah Plng. District Comm.	Multicounty	16,094	0	12,070

TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972

\$ 605,653 **\$ 0** **\$ 426,140**



WEST VIRGINIA

State total	1,744.2
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,744.2
Barbour	14.0
Berkeley	36.4
Boone	25.1

Jackson	20.9
Jefferson	21.3
Kenawha	229.5
Lewis	17.8
Lincoln	18.9
Logan	46.3
McDowell	50.7
Marion	61.4
Marshall	37.6
Mason	24.3
Mercer	63.2
Mineral	23.1
Mingo	32.8
Monongalia	63.7
Monroe	11.3
Morgan	8.5
Nicholas	22.6
Ohio	64.2
Pendleton	7.0
Pleasants	7.3
Pocahontas	8.9
Preston	25.5
Putnam	27.6
Raleigh	70.1
Randolph	24.6
Ritchie	10.1
Roane	14.1
Summers	13.2
Taylor	13.9
Tucker	7.4
Tyler	9.9
Upshur	19.1
Grant	8.6
Greenbrier	32.1
Hampshire	11.7
Hancock	39.7
Hardy	8.9
Harrison	73.0

WEST VIRGINIA

Section 202 (Child Development)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Statewide Enrichment Project Day Care Ctr.	40 Counties	\$ 966,684	\$ 729,113	\$ 237,011	\$ 0
W. Va. Dept. of Mental Hlth.	4 Counties	36,074	0	35,788	0
Regional Children's Mental Hlth. Serv.	5 Counties	79,793	0	79,358	0
Regional Children's Mental Hlth. Serv.	8 Counties	79,793	0	79,358	0
Greenbrier Growth Dev. Center	Greenbrier	63,248	46,879	15,626	0
Early Childhood Diagnostic Ctr.	Kanawha	133,400	13,070	78,420	0
Neighborhood Based Protective Serv.	Multicounty	203,059	150,614	50,765	0
Maternal-Child. Hlth. Demo. Project Addition	3 Counties	512,036	0	491,571	0
Detection Learning Disability & Staff Dev.	Multicounty	149,293	106,024	35,788	0
Diagnosis Remediation of Learning	9 Counties	172,083	120,662	43,021	0
Family Planning Outreach	6 Counties	63,117	46,698	15,779	0
Comm.-Based Protectve. Serv. for Neglected Child.	7 Counties	272,285	201,414	68,071	0
Early Learning & Child Care System	7 Counties	610,350	455,241	151,749	0
Child Dev. Coord. and Teach. Assnt.	7 Counties	171,875	125,906	42,969	0
W. Va. Dept. Mntl. Hlth. Off. of Childrens Mntl. Hlth.	Statewide	34,360	0	34,103	0
Reg. Off. Childrens Mental Hlth. Services	9 Counties	79,793	0	9,358	0
Early Learning & Child System	7 Counties	452,736	335,653	111,882	0
Comprehensive Early Learning Child Care Systm.	7 Counties	293,836	218,785	73,451	0
Toward Profssn. Foster Parents	7 Counties	151,220	112,155	37,805	0
Multi-Service Prog. for Adolescent. Pregnant Girls	7 Counties	157,255	116,032	39,313	0
Medical Treatment Serv. Crippled Childrens Serv.	8 Counties	100,000	0	100,000	0
Demo. Day Care Ctr.	9 Counties	133,442	96,881	33,361	0
Child Care System Regions	24 Counties	432,060	322,545	106,515	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 5,347,792	\$ 3,187,972	\$ 2,041,962	\$ 0

Section 202 (Health)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Man. App. Reg. Hospital	Logan	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 466,630	\$ 270,978
24 Hour Health Inf. Referral Program	9 Counties	253,053	0	189,790	0
Solid Waste Management	9 Counties	326,099	0	212,578	0
Maternal Child Health Program	9 Counties	1,279,908	0	860,931	0

WEST VIRGINIA (continued)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 202 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Home Health Services Program	9 Counties	544,050	0	247,956	0
Public Health Staffing and Consultation	9 Counties	742,917	0	557,188	0
Public Health Education Program	9 Counties	121,257	0	90,343	0
Dental Health Services	9 Counties	511,729	0	384,396	0
Tuberculosis Control Program	9 Counties	107,732	0	77,626	0
Nutrition Program	9 Counties	208,430	0	156,367	0
Environmental Health Program		299,731	0	299,731	0
Reg. II Comp. Hlth. Planning	Cabell	71,00	35,347	22,478	0
Reg. Off. Childrens Mental Hlth. Services	8 Counties	79,793	0	79,358	0
Northeastern W. Va. Health Planning Council	5 Counties	40,506	0	29,266	0
Gilmer Co. Medical Center Program	Gilmer	142,954	61,925	20,358	0
Logan Gen. Hosp. Replacement	Logan	3,909,580	239,036	550,000	0
Princeton Emgy. Srv. Utility Bldg.	Mercer	300,000	150,000	90,000	0
Wharton Med. Cntr.	Boone	130,285	0	91,677	0
Southern Lincoln Co. Hlth. Care Clinic	Lincoln	212,127	110,000	62,127	0
Rainelle Med. Cntr.	Greenbrier	317,325	40,000	90,000	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$ 9,604,576	\$ 636,308	\$4,779,400	\$ 279,978

Section-211 (Education)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Fayette Co. Voc. Tech. School	Fayette	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 0	\$ 625,000	\$ 375,000
Roane-Jackson Voc. Tech. Center	Jackson	1,250,000	0	625,000	325,000
Tucker Co. Voc. Ed. School	Tucker	1,250,000	0	625,000	375,000
Tucker Co. Voc. Ed. School Equipment	Tucker	200,000	0	100,000	0
Wyoming Co. Voc. Ed. School Addition	Wyoming	500,000	0	250,000	0
Tri-Co. Voc. School	Harrison	1,590,800	400,000	867,000	0
Summers Co. Vocational Center	Summers	1,250,000	200,000	800,000	0
Mineral Co. Voc. Educ. School	Mineral	500,000	0	250,000	0
James Rumsey Voc. Tech. Cntr. Expansion	Berkeley	430,000	115,000	215,000	0
Hampshire Co. Voc. School Annex	Hampshire	500,000	50,000	250,000	0
Multi-Co. Voc. School		950,000	238,000	475,000	0
Wyoming Co. Voc. School Annex	Wyoming	820,000	130,000	410,000	0
Moorefield Voc. School	Hardy	662,000	127,000	265,000	0

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 211 Funds	Section 214 Funds
Wood Co. Voc. Educ. Cntr.	Wood	975,000	195,000	487,500	0
Tri-Co. Voc. Tech. Cntr.	Upshur	714,000	179,000	357,000	0
Total Approved FY 1972		\$12,841,000	-\$ 1,634,000	\$6,981,500	\$1,875,000

Section 214 (Supplemental Grants)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
S. W. Va. Comprehensive Mt. Hlth. Ctr. (2nd**)	Mercer	\$ 145,202	\$ 88,573	\$ 27,588	\$ 0
Region 1 for Mentally Retarded	Kanawha	178,911	109,135	0	33,994
Grant Memorial Hospital	Grant	510,292	245,849	0	78,000
Ohio County Public Library**	Ohio	471,928	0	0	100,000
Brooke County Public Library Revision	Berkeley	37,500	4,000	0	0
Eastern Panhandle Mental Health Center	Berkeley	307,417	187,524	0	58,409
St. Albans Branch of Kanawha Co. Lib.**	Kanawha	10,600	8,478	0	0
Jackson General Hospital Addition Revision	Jackson	-55,105	0	0	0
Salem College Phys. Ed. Building	Harrison	1,572,790	321,758	0	301,032
Petersburg Airport Improvements	Grant	457,700	228,850	0	68,655
Petersburg Airport**	Grant	112,300	56,150	0	16,845
Shepherdstown Water System	Jefferson	785,000	10,000	0	175,000
City of Weirton Water & Sewage System	Hancock	216,048	108,024	0	64,814
Marshall Co. Airport	Marshall	1,028,000	514,000	0	308,400
Blake Creek Watershed	Kanawha	200,000	100,000	0	60,000
Mingo Co. Airport Safety Project	Mingo	1,170,000	585,000	0	200,000
Appalachian Mental Health Center	Randolph	292,946	38,874	0	195,483
Green Acres Regional Center-Phase II	Cabell	90,000	54,900	0	17,100
Alderson-Broaddus Col.-Nursing-Prof. Bldg.	Barbour	1,044,590	696,392	0	139,244
St. Josephs Long-Term & Extended Care Fac.	Upshur	648,478	324,239	0	194,543
Improvements of the Tri-State Airport	Wayne	6,775,700	3,387,850	0	2,032,710
Tri-State Airport-Vasi. & Reil.	Cabell	14,876	7,438	0	4,462
Davis Memorial Hospital	Randolph	740,000	370,000	0	222,000
Wirt Co. Community Center	Wirt	173,327	129,995	0	8,666
Bluefield Public Library	Mercer	678,000	109,181	0	106,920
Marshall Co. Park	Marshall	1,052,021	526,011	0	315,606
Charlestown Gen. Hospital	Jefferson	4,340,000	194,866	0	500,000
Jackson County Public Library-Ripley Branch.		222,000	54,591	0	35,009

WEST VIRGINIA (continued)

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Other Section Funds	Section 214 Funds
Greenbrier Valley Airport-Imp.	Greenbrier	374,600	187,300	0	112,380
Oglebay Park Nature Cntr.	Ohio	475,000	237,500	0	142,500
Jackson Co. Public Library	Jackson	222,000	54,590	0	350,090
Summersville Airport	Nicholas	39,000	19,500	0	11,700
W. Va. Wesleyan Clsm. & Phys. Ed. Bldg.	Upshur	2,432,500	500,000	0	750,000
Total Approved FY 1972		\$26,763,621	\$ 9,460,568	\$ 27,588	\$6,603,562

WEST VIRGINIA Section 302 (Local Development Districts and Research)
 [This table replaces West Virginia Section 302 table on page 108]

Project	County	Total Eligible Cost	Basic Funds	Section 302 Funds
Early Childhood Ed. At Home Reg. 11	Multicounty	\$ 81,000	\$ 0	\$ 15,000
Junk Vehicle Removal Program	Multicounty	1,001,810	0	751,358
TOTAL APPROVED FY 1972		\$ 1,082,810	\$ 0	\$ 766,358



APPENDIX B

ALABAMA

A: Muscle Shoals Council of Local Governments
P. O. Box 2358
Muscle Shoals 35660
205/383-3861
Counties: Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale, Marion, Winston

B: North Central Alabama Regional Council of Governments
P. O. Box 1069
Decatur 35601
205/355-4515
Counties: Cullman, Lawrence, Morgan

C: Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments
City Hall
Huntsville 35801
205/533-3333
Counties: DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, Marshall

D: West Alabama Planning and Development Council
P. O. Box 86
Tuscaloosa 35401
205/345-5545
Counties: Bibb, Fayette, Lamar, Pickens, Tuscaloosa, (Greene, Hale)

E: Birmingham Regional Planning Commission
2121 Building, Room 1524
Birmingham 35203
205/251-8139

Counties: Blount, Jefferson, St. Clair, Shelby, Walker, Chilton

1F: East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
P. O. Box 1584
Anniston 36201
205/237-6741
Counties: Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, Talladega, Tallapoosa

1H: Central Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
303 Washington Avenue
Montgomery 36104
205/262-7316
Counties: Elmore (Autauga, Montgomery)

GEORGIA

2A: Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission
P. O. Box 1424
Rome 30161
404/234-8507
Counties: Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, Walker

2B: Georgia Mountains Planning and Development Commission
P. O. Box 1294
Gainesville 30501
404/532-6541
Counties: Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, White (Hart)

2C: Chattahoochee-Flint Area Planning and Development Commission
P. O. Box 1363
LaGrange 30240
404/882-2575
Counties: Carroll, Heard (Coweta, Harris, Meriwether, Pike, Talbot, Troup, Upson)

2D: Atlanta Regional Commission
Suite 910
100 Peachtree Street, NW
Atlanta 30303
404/522-7577
Counties: Douglas, Gwinnett (Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton)

2E: Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
193 East Hancock Street
Athens 30601
404/548-3141
Counties: Barrow, Jackson, Madison (Clarke, Elbert, Green, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Walton)

2F: North Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
221 North Hamilton Street
Dalton 30720
404/226-1672
Counties: Cherokee, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Whitfield

KENTUCKY

3A: Buffalo Trace Area Development District, Inc.
State National Bank Building
Maysville 41056
606/564-6894
Counties: Fleming, Lewis (Bracken, Mason, Robertson)

3B: FIVCO Area Development Council
 Boyd County Courthouse
 P. O. Box 636
 Catlettsburg 41129
 606/739-4144
 Counties: Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Greenup,
 Lawrence

3C: Bluegrass Area Development District, Inc.
 2134 Nicholasville Road
 Office No. 6
 Lexington 40503
 606/272-6650
 Counties: Clark, Estill, Garrard, Lincoln,
 Madison, Powell

3D: Gateway Area Development District, Inc.
 P. O. Box 107
 Owingsville 40360
 606/674-6355
 Counties: Bath, Menifee, Morgan,
 Montgomery, Rowan

3E: Big Sandy Area Development Council, Inc.
 Tourist Information Center
 Prestonsburg 41653
 606/886-2374
 Counties: Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin,
 Martin, Pike

3F: Lake Cumberland Area Development
 District, Inc.
 P. O. Box 387
 Jamestown 42629
 502/343-3520
 Counties: Adair, Casey, Clinton,
 Cumberland, Green, McCreary, Pulaski,
 Russell, Wayne (Taylor)

3H: Cumberland Valley Area Development
 District, Inc.
 Laurel County Courthouse
 London 40741
 606/864-9176
 Counties: Bell, Clay, Harlan, Jackson,
 Knox, Laurel, Rockcastle, Whitley

3I: Kentucky River Area Development
 District, Inc.
 603 East Main Street
 Hazard 41701
 606/436-3158
 Counties: Breathitt, Knott, Lee, Letcher,
 Owsley, Perry, Wolfe

MARYLAND

4A: Tri-County Council for Western
 Maryland, Inc.
 Suite 510 - Algonquin Motor Inn
 Cumberland 21502
 301/722-6885
 Counties: Allegany, Garrett, Washington

MISSISSIPPI

5A: Northeast Mississippi Planning and
 Development District
 Northeast Mississippi Junior College
 Booneville 38829
 601/728-6248
 Counties: Alcorn, Benton, Marshall,
 Prentiss, Tippah, Tishomingo

5B: Three Rivers Planning and Development
 District
 105 West Reynolds Street
 Pontotoc 38863
 601/489-2415
 Counties: Chickasaw, Itawamba, Lee,
 Monroe, Pontotoc, Union (Calhoun,
 Lafayette)

5C: Golden Triangle Planning and Development
 District
 Drawer DN
 State College 39762
 601/325-3855
 Counties: Choctaw, Clay, Lowndes,
 Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Webster, Winston

SD: East Central Mississippi Planning and
 Development District
 410 Decatur Street
 Newton 39345
 601/683-2007
 Counties: (Clarke, Jasper) Kemper
 (Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton,
 Scott, Smith)

NEW YORK

6B: Southern Tier Central Regional Planning
 and Development Board
 Keenan's Pharmacy Building
 Pultney and Bridge Streets
 Corning 14830
 607/962-3021
 Counties: Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben

6C: Southern Tier East Regional Planning and
 Development Board
 Room 23
 19 East Main Street
 Norwich 13815
 607/334-5210
 Counties: Broome, Chenango, Cortland,
 Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga,
 Tompkins

NORTH CAROLINA

7A: Southwestern North Carolina Economic
 Development Commission
 102 Scotts Creek Road
 Sylva 28779
 704/586-5527
 Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham,
 Jackson, Macon, Swain, Haywood

7B: Region B Planning and Development
 Commission
 P. O. Box 428
 Fletcher 28732
 704/684-8581

Counties: Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Transylvania

7C: Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
306 Ridgecrest Avenue
Rutherfordton 28139
704/287-3309
Counties: McDowell, Polk, Rutherford (Cleveland)

7D: Mountain Scenic Regional Planning and Development Commission
P. O. Box 386
Newland 28657
704/765-7323
Counties: Avery, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey

7E: Blue Ridge Planning and Development Commission
P. O. Box 193
Wilkesboro 28697
919/667-7641
Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes

7F: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell Economic Development Commission
110 North Mulberry Street
Lenior 28645
704/758-2969
Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell (Catawba)

7G: Northwest Economic Development Commission
Government Center
Winston-Salem 27101
919/725-0742
Counties: Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin

OHIO

8A: Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission

Griffin Hall, 740 Second Street
Portsmouth 45662
614/354-4716

Counties: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton

8B: Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional Development District, Inc.
Suite 325
First National Bank Building
Marietta 45750
614/374-9436
Counties: Athens, Belmont, Hocking, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Perry, Washington

8C: Tuscarawas Valley Regional Advisory Committee, Inc.
P. O. Box 66
802 Wheeling Avenue
Cambridge 43725
614/439-2852
Counties: Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, Tuscarawas

PENNSYLVANIA

9A: Northwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
14 Seneca Building
Oil City 16301
814/676-3821
Counties: Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren

9B: North Central Pennsylvania Economic Development District
218 Main Street
Ridgway 15853
814/773-3162
Counties: Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter

9C: Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission
111 Main Street
Towanda 18848
717/265-9105
Counties: Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming

9D: Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania
P. O. Box 777
Avoca 18641
717/457-7456
Counties: Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, Wayne

9E: Southwestern Pennsylvania Economic Development District
1411 Park Building
355 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh 15222
412/391-1240
Counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Washington, Westmoreland

9F: Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission
1200 - 11th Avenue
Altoona 16601
814/944-4415
Counties: Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset

9G: Susquehanna Economic Development Association
R. D. #1
Lewisburg 17837
717/523-1109
Counties: Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Juniata, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, Union

SOUTH CAROLINA

10A: South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments

Drawer 6668, 11 Regency Hills Drive
Greenville 29607
803/268-2431
Counties: Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville,
Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg

TENNESSEE

11A: Upper Cumberland Development District
332 Business Administration Building
Tennessee Technological University
Cookeville 38501
615/528-3491

Counties: Cannon, Clay, Cumberland,
DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon,
Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith,
Van Buren, Warren, White

11B: East Tennessee Development District
1810 Lake Avenue
Knoxville 37916
615/974-2386

Counties: Anderson, Blount, Campbell,
Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen,
Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Monroe,
Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, Union

11C: First Tennessee-Virginia Development
District
Box 2779, East Tennessee State
University
Johnson City 37601
615/928-0224

Counties: Carter, Greene, Hancock,
Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi,
Washington, Washington County,
Virginia

11D: Southeast Tennessee Development
District
423 James Building
731 Broad Street
Chattanooga 37402
615/265-2371

Counties: Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton,
Grundy, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Polk,
Rhea, Sequatchie

VIRGINIA

12A: LENOWISCO Planning District
Commission
U. S. 58-421W
Duffield 24244
703/431-2206
Counties: Lee, Scott, Wise, City of
Norton

12B: Cumberland Plateau Planning District
P. O. Box 548
Lebanon 24266
703/889-1778
Counties: Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell,
Tazewell

12C: Mount Rogers Planning District
Commission
P. O. Box 147
The Hull Building
Marion 24354
703/783-5103
Counties: Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth,
Washington, Wythe, Cities of Bristol
and Galax

12D: New River Planning District Commission
1612 Wadsworth Street
Radford 24141
703/639-0771
Counties: Floyd, Giles, Pulaski
(Montgomery and City of Radford)

12E: Fifth Planning District Commission
4841 Williamson Road, N. W.
Roanoke 24012
703/362-3777
Counties: Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig, and
Cities of Clifton Forge and Covington

(Roanoke County and Cities of Roanoke
and Salem)

12F: Central Shenandoah Planning District
Commission
119 West Frederick Street
Staunton 24401
703/885-5174

Counties: Bath, Highland (Augusta,
Rockbridge, Rockingham, and Cities
of Buena Vista, Harrisonburg,
Lexington, Staunton, Waynesboro)

WEST VIRGINIA

13A: Counties: Mercer, Monroe, McDowell,
Raleigh, Wyoming, Summers

13B: Counties: Logan, Mingo, Wayne, Cabell,
Lincoln, Mason

13C: Counties: Boone, Kanawha, Clay, Putnam

13D: Counties: Fayette, Nicholas, Greenbrier,
Webster, Pocahontas

13E: Counties: Roane, Jackson, Wood, Ritchie,
Calhoun, Tyler, Wirt, Pleasants

13F: Counties: Doddridge, Taylor, Marion,
Preston, Monongalia, Harrison

13G: Counties: Gilmer, Braxton, Lewis, Upshur,
Randolph, Barbour, Tucker

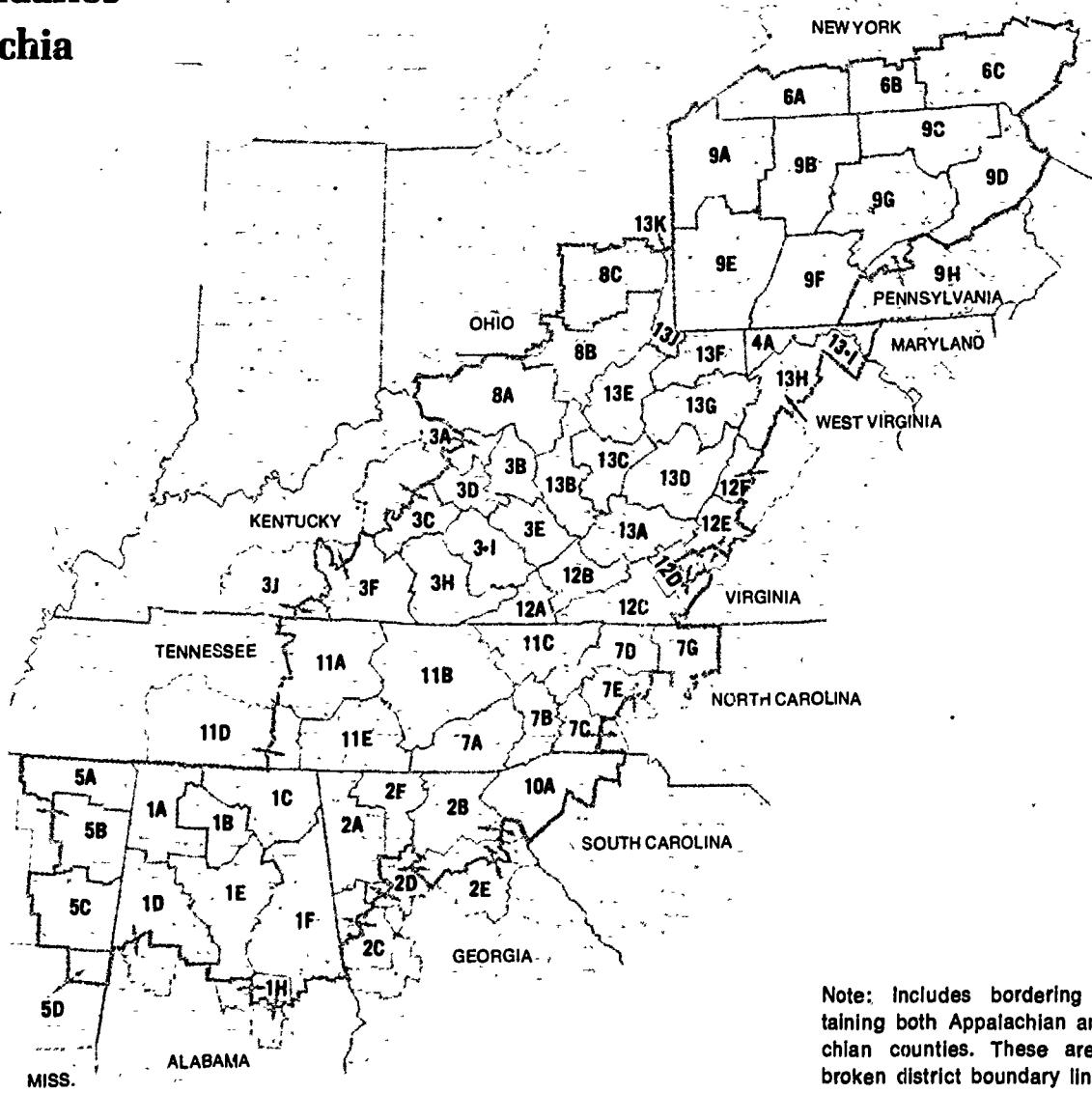
13H: Counties: Pendleton, Hardy, Grant,
Mineral, Hampshire

13I: Counties: Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson

13J: Counties: Wetzel, Marshall, Ohio,
Brooke, Hancock

*West Virginia's LDDs are currently in the process of
being organized.

Planning and Development District Boundaries in Appalachia



APPENDIX C

The following publications are available from the Commission unless otherwise indicated.

Appalachian Bibliography

A current bibliography of all material concerning the Appalachian Region. Available from the West Virginia University Library, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506.

State and Regional Development Plans in Appalachia, 1968.

A summary of Appalachian State Plans as of Fiscal Year 1968.

Appalachian Research Report No. 1: Evaluation of Timber Development Organizations

Prepared for the Commission by McDonald Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C., 1966, this report investigates the ownership, condition and use of timber in Appalachia.

Appalachian Research Report No. 2: Recreation As An Industry

This study, prepared for the Commission by Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., and Resource Planning Associates, Washington, D.C., 1966, evaluates the role which recreation as an industry can play in the economic development of an area. It in-

photos by Kenneth Murray



cludes a search of available literature; on-site observation and analysis of nine specific recreation complexes; and statistical analysis incorporating the date of input and output tables and available national and regional accounts.

Appalachian Research Report No. 3: Guidelines for an Appalachian Airport System

Conducted for the Commission by Management and Economics Research Inc., Palo Alto, Calif., 1967, this study established guidelines for the Commission's use in recommending the location and financing of airport projects in the Region. Both air carrier (commercial) airports and general aviation airports are treated in the evaluative guidelines and comprehensive airport plan.

Appalachian Research Report No. 4: Industrial Location Research Studies: Summary and Recommendations

A Summary of Reports 5, 6 and 7 explaining how and why the 25 industries were selected. It also summarizes all major findings and conclusions and sets forth recommendations for making Appalachia more attractive to these industries.

Appalachian Research Reports Nos. 5, 6 and 7: Industrial Location Research Studies

Prepared by Fantes Co., Inc., New York City, these reports explain the rationale for evaluating the location of selected industries, and identify and examine all significant elements of industrial location as related directly or indirectly to public investment policies and activities that may be considered as economic growth stimulants for the Region.

Report No. 5: Industrial Location Research Studies 1-8 (Out of Print)

Report No. 6: Industrial Location Research Studies 9-16 (Out of Print)

- No. 9 - The Chlor-Alkali Industry
- No. 10 - Materials HANDLINE Equipment
- No. 11 - The Mobile Home & Special Purpose Vehicle Industries
- No. 12 - The Instruments and Controls Industry
- No. 13 - The Noncellulosic Synthetic Fiber Industry
- No. 14 - The Metal Stampings Industry
- No. 15 - The Aircraft and Aerospace Parts Industry
- No. 16 - The Primary Aluminum Industry

Report No. 7: Industrial Location Research Studies 17-25 (Out of Print)

Appalachian Research Report No. 8: Preliminary Analysis for Development of Central Appalachia (Out of Print) (See Report No. 9)

Appalachian Research Report No. 9: Central Appalachia

This report attempts to measure in general terms both the problems and potentials of Central Appalachia, a 60-county area in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. Made up of six appendices, the report incorporates a summary of Report No. 8.

Appendix B: The Spatial Distribution of Industry in Appalachia: An Analysis of the Capability for Import Substitution

Appendix C: Capital Resource in Central Appalachia

The following appendices of Appalachian Research Report No. 9: Central Appalachia are scheduled for publication in 1972:

Appendix A: Economic and Social Patterns in Appalachia with Special Reference to Central Appalachia

Appendix D: Migration and Mobility in Appalachia with Special Reference to Central Appalachia

Appendix E: Characteristics and Needs of Districts in Central Appalachia

Appendix F: Systems for the Delivery of Services in Central Appalachia

Appalachian Research Report No. 10: Report on the Status of Secondary Vocational Education in Appalachia

The purpose of this study are to provide a general description of the vocational education programs within the secondary schools of Appalachia, and to indicate where the vocational education program may be strengthened to make the instructional offerings relevant to the jobs available to Appalachian secondary school students.

Appalachian Research Report No. 11: Capitalizing on New Development - Opportunities Along the Baltimore-Cincinnati Appalachian Development Highway

An analysis of the opportunities for economic and industrial development along corridors D and E of the Appalachian Development Highway System, Broken down

by areas: I—Hagerstown-Martinsburg; II—Cumberland; III—Appalachian Highlands; IV—Tri-Cities; V—Parkersburg-Marietta; and VI—Portsmouth.

Acid Mine Drainage in Appalachia, 1969

A report on the effects of acid mine drainage on activities in the Region with recommendations for dealing with this type of pollution. This report has six appendices:

Appendix A: The Impact of Mine Drainage Pollution on Industrial Water Users in Appalachia

Appendix B: Engineering Economic Study of Mine Drainage Control Techniques

Appendix C: The Incidence and Formation of Mine Drainage Pollution in Appalachia

Appendix D: The Impacts of Mine Drainage Pollution on Location Decisions of Manufacturing Industry in Appalachia

Appendix E: Mine Drainage Pollution and Recreation in Appalachia (E & F are in one volume)

Appendix F: The Biological and Ecological Effects of Acid Mine Drainage with Particular Emphasis to the Appalachian Region Streams.

Development of Water Resources in Appalachia

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' 26 volume survey and analysis of the Region's water resources with recommendations as to future needs to assure economic and social development. A summary of the document, entitled Development of Water Resources in Appalachia, is available at a cost of \$2 per copy from Division Engineers, Ohio River Division, Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 1159, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201.

Appalachian Research Report No. 12: Teachers in Appalachia

The results of a comprehensive teacher survey sent to 160,000 teachers in 11 Appalachian states in 1969 and analyzed by Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., the report was designed to indicate where educational manpower in the Region needed improvement. It describes the background and characteristics of Appalachian teachers, quality and relevance of their preparation, teaching experience, factors that make them stay in or leave Appalachia, differences between urban and rural Appalachian teachers and recommendations as to the improvements regarded as most essential.

Appalachian Research Report No. 13: Highway Transportation and Appalachian Development

An assessment of the impact the still uncompleted Appalachian Development Highway System has had on the economic and social patterns of the Region. The report also estimates which segments of the system can be funded with presently authorized funds and presents cost estimates for completion of the presently authorized system. The information is summarized by state, by highway corridor, and by priority classification by state and for the Region.

Appalachian Research Report No. 14: Recreation Market Analysis

Prepared by URS Research Co., Inc., for the Commission, this report defines the scope, magnitude and expenditure consequences of increased development in 14 Appalachian areas. Also includes market size and expenditure estimates for nine other areas in the Region.

Appalachia Education for Tomorrow: Summary and Recommendations

This Appalachian Education Advisory Committee report to the Commission contains a summary of the Region's education problems and recommendations for programs in planning, regional education service agencies, early childhood education, career orientation and work experience, occupations education and education manpower.

Youth Action and Youth Issues in Appalachia: Appalachian Youth Development Annual Report 1970

Prepared by the Commission staff, this report outlines the youth development programs carried out in each of the Appalachian states during 1970. It also cites some of the major problems and issues affecting youth in the Region and recommends action to encourage young people to remain in Appalachia.

Appalachia—An Economic Report: Trends in Employment Income and Population July 1972

Prepared by the Commission staff, the economic report examines three major aspects of the Region's economy and shows how each has changed in recent years. Report also deals with housing, mobility of work force and trends in poverty.